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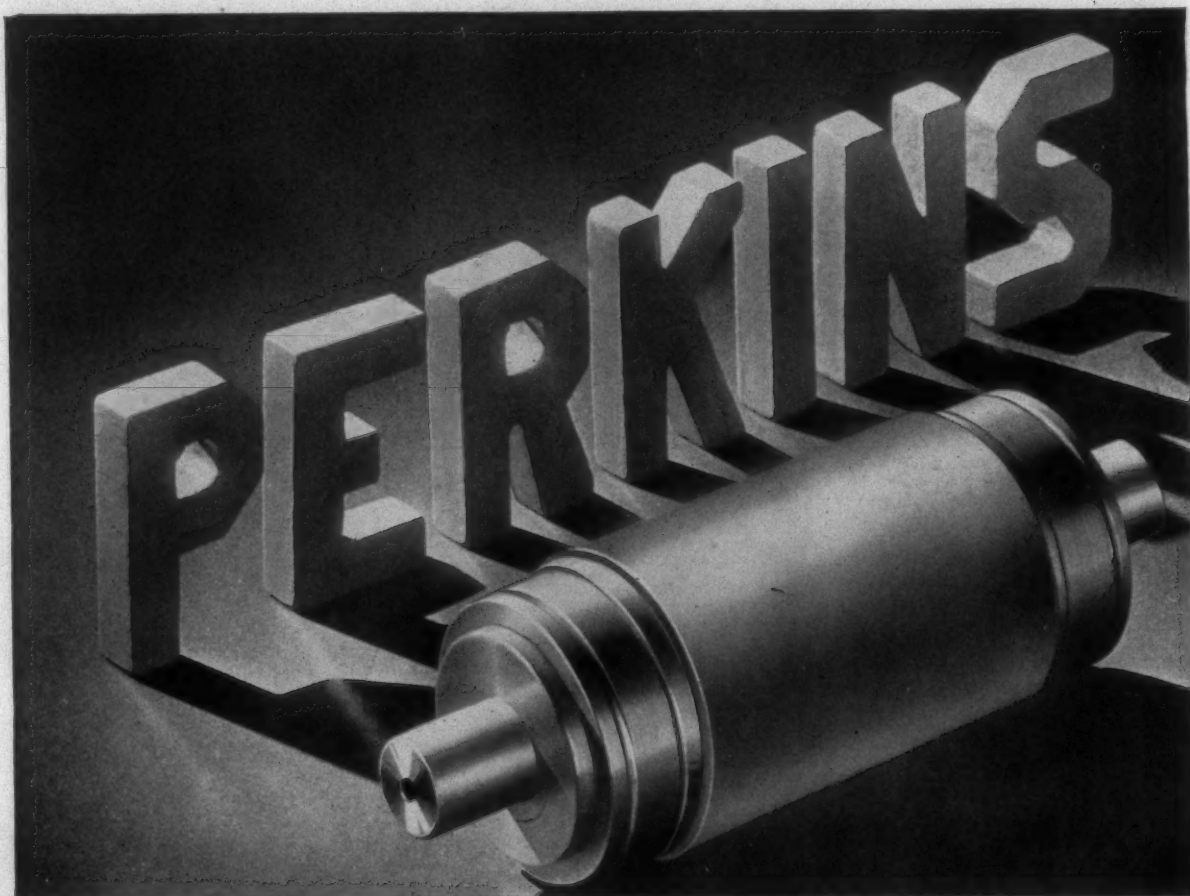
TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 46

MAY 24, 1934

No. 13

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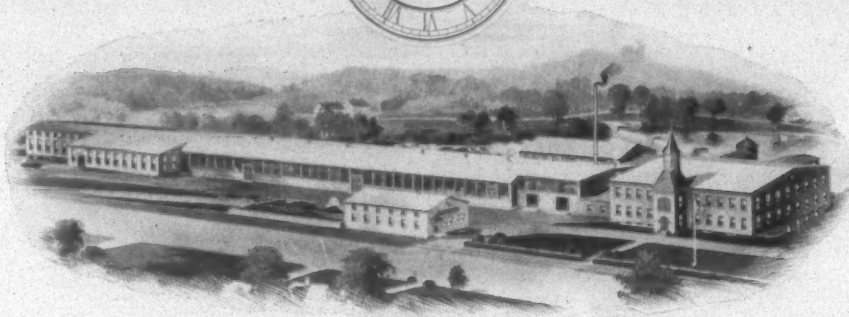
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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 46—No. 13

MAY 24, 1934

Many Interesting Questions Discussed at Carders Meeting in Greenville

THE CARDERS' DIVISION of the Southern Textile Association held its spring meeting in the auditorium of the Parker District High School, Greenville, S. C., May 19th, 1934.

The meeting was led by J. O. Corn, superintendent of the Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C., chairman of the Division.

H. H. Iler, president of the Association, welcomed the members.

MIXING AND BLENDING COTTON

Chairman Corn: The first question we are going to take up is as follows: *"Have you changed your method of mixing and blending since 1932? If so, what results were noticeable?"*

I understand that there have been several different systems of blending work put out by the different manufacturers, and we should like to know what results you are getting from those, if you have changed to them.

I will state two that I know of. There is one now that recommends going to the opening room, lining up your feeders in a line, feeding on to a lattice apron. From that you go to another distributing system at the back of your machines upstairs. That is nothing new but has been in operation for a number of years. There is another system, however, that recommends doing your cleaning before you blend, feeding into your regular cleaning machines, whatever they might be, downstairs; then going from that to a distributing system which distributes into a line of blenders. From that line of blenders it goes into your regular distributing system from your pickers behind.

Chairman: I shall on the Saco-Lowell man to tell us something about it.

R. E. Lindsay, Service Engineer, Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.: There are several of these systems in mills in this section. All these systems are working very satisfactorily, and the mill people are very much pleased with them. They say they get more even and a cleaner lap than in the old way.

Mr. Corn: That is, by doing the cleaning before you blend?

Mr. Lindsay: Yes.

Chairman: Mr. Sullivan, what system do you use?

O. A. Sullivan, Supt., Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.: We have the hopper off the apron, then do our cleaning, then go into the picking room.

W. E. Hammond, Supt., Balfour Mills, Inc., Balfour, N. C.: We use a No. 4 breaker, two openers, then into the picker.

Chairman: This thing is coming. What do you think of it, Mr. Frye?

Mr. Frye, Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.: We have a system very much like Mr. Hammond's. We have a bale breaker, cleaner, and right into hoppers in the cleaning room.

Chairman: If you had your choice, what system would you choose?

Mr. Frye: I think I would choose several hoppers; feed on the lattice apron. I don't know anything about the cleaning before blending; I don't have an opinion on that, even.

BLENDING BEFORE CLEANING

Mr. Lindsay: In the last two or three years, a number of mills throughout the Southern States have gone to using quite a few more feeders. I know one mill has put in six feeders—deliver the stock on to a lattice apron and then into the cleaning room. Then it is blended on upstairs and gets to the regular beater picker.

Then some mills have put in this system of blending the stock after it has left the opening room. Some use one-process picker. Some have a rake distributor in the hopper that does away with the feeder behind the picker.

Chairman: That has reference to the control-box speed?

Mr. Lindsay: Yes, always controlled from the picker room.

Chairman: That is not the question I was bringing up. The question I want answered is, if you have 12 hoppers that you are going to put somewhere and blend, would you put them in the opening room and blend the cotton before you clean it, or would you feed the cotton into the blending hoppers after it is cleaned? That question is up before the manufacturers today. Which is the better system?

Chairman: That question is before the manufacturers today, which is the better place to do it; and I know one who says blend after you clean.

Mr. Clark: Why do they say that?

Mr. Corn: A few years ago they recommended that if you installed vertical openers they should be the first machine after your bale breaker. Now they come back and say that the vertical opener should be your last machine; if you are going to have an up-stroke on a No. 12 or anything like that, it should be after these other machines, so as to give the cotton a chance to open up, so that the vertical can do its work. The same argument holds for the blending. The better your cotton is opened up, the better your blending is going to be.

Mr. Sullivan: Personally, I prefer cleaning it first.

One reason is that the opening room is usually a good way from the man that does the fixing and looking after things, and you usually have the cheapest labor you can get in the opening room. By feeding into your opener and picker, and then doing your blending later, I believe you get better blending after the cotton is opened up.

Chairman: That is just the point. Mr. Cobb, what do you think about it?

W. W. Cobb, Supt., Norris Cotton Mill, Catechee, S. C.: That is my opinion. I keep one day's run ahead. I have the negro that helps bring in the cotton and the man in the opening room take it from each bale and throw it up on a pile and leave it until the next day. That gives it opportunity to open up. As I see it, the better your cotton is opened up, the better blending you get.

Mr. Corn: As I said, this is a question that is going to be asked in the next year or two, and we may revolu-



J. O. CORN



H. H. ILER

tionize our method of mixing. This method will probably be adopted by some of the machinery builders. They, at least, think it is far better to blend after you have cleaned.

JAPANESE BLEND INDIAN COTTON

Mr. Clark: On that matter of blending, I should like to call attention to two factors we have to consider in this country. The first is that the English do blend, and they pay a great deal of attention to it. Most of the manufacturers in this country think they have to use double rovings from 20s on up. If you get an English year book, I don't believe you will find a single mill that doubles on rovings coarser than 40s. The reason is that they blend.

The second factor I want to bring to your attention is the ability of the Japanese to undersell us. I saw in the paper this morning that they have taken away the entire Chinese market from us. The basis of Japan's success and of their ability to undersell us in the world's markets is not their low wage scale. The wage scale is low, but their labor is very inefficient; a spinner there can not take care of more than one side. The basis of the success of the Japanese is their ability to blend Indian cotton with American cotton. Our men just can not do it. A few years ago someone brought some Indian cotton to this section and tried to blend it, and just could not do it. Yet the Japanese take that same stuff and mix about two bales of American cotton with about eight bales of Indian cotton and make goods that undersell in the world market. That Indian cotton, of course, is short staple, around $\frac{5}{8}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ ", but they seem to be able to blend it and make goods out of it. If our mills down here will learn enough about this blending, learn to be as smart as the Japanese, we can come back into the world markets.

In Japan today I don't think a single mill is using exclusively American cotton. They mix it with Indian cotton.

That is a problem for us, to learn how to blend and to use short staple, so that we can compete with the Japanese in the world market.

Mr. Hammond: I think Mr. Clark is right about blending.

Mr. Frye: I still do not understand just what we would have to have. Somebody, say, tells you to blend this cotton after cleaning it. Do you run one bale through at a time?

Chairman: No.

Mr. Sullivan: I think I can get him straight on that. We have hoppers at the present time in the opening room, feeding on a long apron into our cleaner—five hoppers.

Chairman: You run probably 20 or 25 bales in those five hoppers?

Mr. Sullivan: Yes, around 20 bales a day, feeding off 10 at a time.

Chairman: Ten bales in five hoppers?

Mr. Sullivan: Yes. I think what he wants to know is, if you have your cleaning done first, where do you do your blending, and when?

Mr. Frye: That is right.

Mr. Sullivan: We have hoppers in the opening room, the cleaning, then blending, then go from there to our breaker (picker), hopper. I think that is where it should be done—in the picker room.

Mr. Sullivan: We are cleaning between the first set of hoppers and the second hoppers.

Mr. Corn: You are blending before you clean and blending after you clean?

Mr. Sullivan: Sure.

Mr. Hammond: How are you going to blend after you clean and not blend first?

Mr. Sullivan: Use the extra set of hoppers in your picker room.

Chairman: He has three sets of hoppers.

Mr. Sullivan: We run it through our bale breaker, then through the picker system, then let it fall as it may into the blending hopper.

Member: You have just one bale breaker first?

Chairman: In that breaker, feed off 15 or 15 or 20 bales.

Mr. Hammond: Then you are blending, aren't you?

Mr. Corn: Well, all right. But not blending with hoppers. Then it goes from there into a set of hoppers, then to the picking machinery, then to another set of hoppers.

Mr. Lindsay: I know a man with a very good system. He gets it opened up so that the cleaning equipment will have a chance to do more cleaning. Then it goes from there up to the cleaning room on a line of hoppers, then to the picker room, on one-process picker. The idea is that the first set of hoppers is tearing it apart and gets it opened up, so the cleaners will have a better chance than just with a bale breaker.

MIXING SYSTEM

Robert Huskey, Overseer Carding, Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.: I don't see, to save my life, how you can blend after you get the cotton started. In each bale, if you look at it in the bale, you know what you have. In five hoppers we open up 36 bales, and we absolutely have to have a piece from each bale put in that hopper; we are absolutely getting it mixed from 36 bales at one time. It looks to me like a good thing to have second blending, but I don't see how you can have blending by feeding it in any old way. You can blend right off the bale, and then I think to have a second blending is a good thing.

Chairman: Let's change the question a little. If you were going to buy 12 hoppers tomorrow, either to put in your opening room, to feed from the bale into those hoppers and then from those hoppers into your No. 4 or No. 12, or whatever it might be, or somewhere else, would you put those hoppers to feed into your No. 4, or would you go ahead as you do now and put your hoppers behind the cleaning machinery?

W. H. Glenn, Supt., Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.: I think I would do it after the cleaning.

Chairman: The general practice has been, I think, to do it before you clean.

IMPORTANCE OF BLENDING

Mr. Hammond: I use this by way of illustration. Recently I was in Canada and went through a rayon mill there. You know Canada is a colder country than ours, and the wood is harder there, and the fiber finer. In making rayon in Canada, they take 26 cases of pulp wood and put them on a table right across the room. Then they take one sheet from each case of pulp wood; they take 26 sheets for each bale. It seems to me that if they blend even wood, with its finer fiber, it is more essential that we should blend cotton fiber, as Mr. Clark says, with some staple as short as $\frac{5}{8}$ ". They say some of this wood grows on the tops of hills, where it is colder, and the colder the climate, the finer the fiber. So I think it is even more essential to blend cotton. I have heard a cotton buyer say that there are as many different kinds of cotton as there are hairs on the head, and as many different staples as counties in the United States. So I think it is necessary to blend that cotton.

Chairman: That is true, Mr. Hammond. I believe we are approaching the time when we shall see as big a revolution in the opening and picking as we have seen in the spinning of cotton.

Mr. Huskey: Mr. Clark says they take that short cotton and run with long cotton. I wonder how they draft? I can not get it to draft together, let alone making it blend.

Mr. Clark: You are doing it now. If you are buying 15/16" cotton, if you will analyze it you will find probably 20 per cent is 15/16", and from that all the way down. Some of it will be not over $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

Chairman: I think that mixing and blending is somewhat like long draft. We hear a great deal about long draft. My experience with long draft is that it depends on what you do further back. I believe we have been working from the wrong end and that we have to go back to the start. There are possibilities in long draft, but we have to bring the stock up. Probably that is the reason why they can do it in England and we can not do it here, because they prepare their stock better. I question today, Mr. Clark, whether the average mill can take single roving on anything lower than 40s and do it. I am not saying it can not be done, but I say as we do it we can not.

ONE-PROCESS PICKING

Let's go on to Question No. 3: "What results have you experienced from one-process picking? They left out a word there. I had it: "What bad results have you experienced from one-process picking?"

C. P. Hamrick, Overseer, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.: Our breaking strength fell about four pounds when we had one-process picking.

Chairman: Let's have them, Mr. Sullivan.

Mr. Sullivan: I don't know whether this is the cause of the trouble we have or not. We have two separate units in the picker room; one is one-process, and the other is two. Each has three feeders. In one mill we have two feeder breakers and then a finisher. In the

other mill we have one-process, three beaters. We have to do more card grinding with the one-process than we do with the other.

Mr. Frye: We have one-process picking, but we don't grind any more than we did.

You asked for bad results; we don't think we have any. But I don't think there is anything better than the old breakers and intermediates and finishers for making laps. They made good laps. But we are still running with one-process pickers.

Mr. Cobb: We have one-process pickers. I am sure that we get as good lap, if not better. I think we get more even lap. We have not noticed any difference in our grinding. We like it.

Mr. Sullivan: I like one-process. I am not kicking; I just want to find out what the trouble is.

J. E. Gunter, Overseer Carding, Anderson Mills, Anderson, S. C.: We have one-process picking, and I was just trying to figure out some bad features to it, since the question has come up. I don't know whether you would consider this bad or not, but you have to watch it just a little closer than you did the old way, or you will make thin laps on it, or thicker laps, if the air is not just what it ought to be. So you have to watch it a little more closely. But we are mighty well pleased with it.

Mr. Hammond: In one-process picking, doesn't it cause greater variation in the lap if your hopper becomes uneven in the amount of cotton—that is, if from one-third to three-fourths full? Doesn't it cause a greater variation than with the old-style picking?

UNIFORM AMOUNT IN HOPPER

Mr. Gunter: We have a controlled hopper. The hopper will get almost empty, and it will run all right.

Mr. Cobb: I believe it does require a little more care, and you have to be a little more particular, and if you let your cotton run too low you may have a greater variation in the lap; but, on the other hand, you can put in a device that will take care of that. That is what I have, a device whereby the hopper does not run very low, and we handle it like that.

Chairman: I want some of you to answer this: If I did not know anything in the world about one-process picking, never had seen it, and you were going to sell me one and put it in my mill today, and you tell me: "Now you look and you will see the results," where would you tell me to look?

MORE EVEN LAP FROM ONE-PROCESS PICKING

Mr. Clark: I was in a mill in Fall River some time ago in which they have two rooms, one with the single process and one with the old process. They had the laps up before the windows to examine them, and you could tell the one-process. The lap was much more even than the other. They would put the lap up to the top of the window and let it run down right in front of the light. There was no doubt about it; the lap from the one-process picking was much more uniform.

Chairman: If you start with a more even lap, it is reasonable that you are going to have more even work right along, isn't it? That is, our main object in having a picker and having a blender on the picker and in doing all this blending we are talking about is to get even distribution of cotton over the sheet, to start with. It seems to me that ought to be reflected in a number of places in the mill; smoother yarn, evenness of yarn, better breaking strength, all those things ought to go along with it.

Now, to clear up my side of it; we are fully equipped with one-process pickers in our plant, and I have some machines that I am perfectly satisfied with. Some I can

(Continued on Page 8)

Industrial Relations Under the Cotton Textile Code^{*}

By Thos. H. Quigley

EYE TO EYE

LIKE all fundamental ideas, it seems to us that the idea underlying Section XVII of the Cotton Textile Code is essentially that of bringing swift and simple industrial justice by drawing the employer and his own employees immediately and closer together.

What could be simpler in its operation, or more contributory to swift justice, than a plan whereby, when either the employer or employee happens to have a complaint against the other, or a controversy shall arise between them, that both may appoint their most capable spokesman to a mill industrial relations committee to sit down and talk it over in a spirit of mutual respect and mutual give-and-take?

Somehow or other the idea presents a picture especially appealing to the old-fashioned American faith in the ultimate working out of democracy—the American employer on one side of a table, the American workingman on the other.

Once an American writer, familiar with the American-employer foreign-employee industrial relations of years ago in the Northern States, commenting on the settlement of a momentous English labor disturbance, pointed to the essential simplicity of any controversy "when English eyes look into English eyes." It seems to us that the whole purpose of Section XVII is to draw American eyes to look into American eyes. The eyes on one side of the table may be those of the patrician to the manner born, or those of the rugged individualist who has fought his way up from the bottom. They may look across into the tired patient eyes that expect only a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, or into the alert young eyes that hope some day to sit on the opposite side of the table or in the labor councils of the mighty. But anyway, honest American eyes looking into honest American eyes.

The rest of the picture painted by Section XVII—the State Boards and the National Board—is merely incidental and accessory background for this one dominant simple motif of encouraging the employer to sit down with his own employees in a local mill industrial relations committee. If this local mill committee cannot solve the controversy, they call in the State Board with its State-wide perspective on industrial relations to make recommendations that will *bring the local committee into agreement*. If the State Board cannot thus bring the local committee into agreement, then the National Board, with

its infinitely wider horizon, is called upon to render a decision that will *bring the local committee into agreement*.

The local mill committee constituting therefore the be-all and end-all of existence about which the industrial relations as contemplated in the code are built, it occurs to me that my best contribution to this meeting would be to discuss the employer's part in these mill industrial relations committees.

ENCOURAGING THE COMMITTEES

It is not difficult to conceive that in almost any mill, no matter how happily it may have been operated in the past, that under the present disturbed conditions differences of opinion, real or imagined but serious none the less, may arise between employer and employee. Further, it is not difficult to conceive that the first instrument of adjustment that the employees may think of is the strike. But is over a period of months there has been built up in the employee a confidence in the efficacy of the mill industrial relations committee to adjust differences promptly and in a manner fair to employee and employer, the last instrument that the employees may think of is the strike.

Therefore, it is most earnestly suggested that it is the far-seeing employer who not only does not discourage referring differences to a committee, but actually encourages it even in regard to patently trivial or unjust complaints.

Fair-minded people can have only deep respect for the employer who has so striven to be so just that the thought of representatives of his employees waiting upon him with a grievance from fellow employees appears to him as a smudge upon his proud industrial relations escutcheon. Let such an employer remember that some of the greatest concerns in this country with the happiest industrial relations history are those who for years have had in effect some such system of industrial relations committees as contemplated under Section XVII.

Then, too, one cannot help but pay tribute to the pride of the employer who, when he hears that representatives from his employees are about to wait on him, jumps the gun on the representatives and adjusts the grievance before they arrive. Splendid. The world is a better place for having that kind of an employer. But let such an employer remember that while this system may take care of all just grievances, only in a celestial cotton mill with overseers omniscient and operatives angelic will all the complaints be just ones; and that by jumping the gun on the just complaints he has missed priceless opportunities to train the inevitable mill com-

(Continued on Page 22)



^{*}Mr. Quigley is Director of Vocational Education at the Georgia School of Technology and Chairman of the State Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Board for Georgia. His remarks were made at the Annual Meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia at Sea Island Beach, May 18th.

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Carders Meeting in Greenville

(Continued from Page 5)

not say I am satisfied with at all. But I don't think that is the fault of the system; I believe it is a fault in the make-up of the machines. I believe the one-process system is all right, but I think you have to have the proper number of machines and proper beating in the machine, etc.

J. W. Godfrey, Overseer Carding, Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.: We feel this way about our one-process picking. We feel that on our machine we can set our beaters closer and get a better parallel. We feel that is why our stock is harder to card from our one-process pickers.

Chairman: Why would it be harder to card fiber that has gone through a one-process picker?

Mr. Sullivan: We changed. We went from a 9-min-lap to 7, 42 blows per inch against 37.

BEATS PER INCH

Chairman: I would say that I agree with Mr. Sullivan. That is the conclusion we have come to on ours, that the cotton is not as well opened, and that would certainly make it harder to card. If you were to take your cotton direct from the bale, even though it did not need any cleaning, the straightening out of those fibers would certainly be much harder if you took it direct from the bale than if you took it from the finisher. That is the conclusion we came to, and we are going to give our one-process picker more opening; we are going to beat the cotton more and straighten it out. So I believe you will get better results with one-process picking if you have more hoppers before it. With the one-process picker from which we are getting good results we have seven hoppers now, where we had six before, and we are getting splendid results. We had ten beaters before and ten now. That would be my answer; that the stock is not as well prepared by the one-process picking as by two-process.

HEAVY PLACES AT END OF LAP

Now, to come to the question asked by Mr. Burden. How many of you are having heavy places at the end of the laps? (That is at the last end of the lap.) Are you having it?

How many of you have made-over one-process pickers? (One.) Well, you'd better watch out; I tell you that. There is a chance for it, and it will happen on any made-over machine, and will happen on any machine, and they have not provided any way to eliminate it. I will show you where it comes in. It is very easy to get away from. You take a sheet of opened-up cotton; it is going in under your evener. The longer you wait before you start that machine, the heavier that place is going to be. Whenever you have this sheet of loose cotton going in under the eveners, the longer your machine stands there with the weight of the evener on it, the more that cotton will be compressed. If you knock off and stand there and look at it, you will notice that the evener belt will change from two and a half to three inches, because the cotton is being compressed. Then, when you start up, it takes a little time for the evener belt to get back to where it was. That is easy to get away from, if you will put a little spring brake on your clutch rod that runs up to the evener and set it so that when the machine knocks off this little brake will hold the rack to where it knocked off. You will get away from a large part of that. That will happen to any machine, whether it is one made over or not made over, but it is more likely to happen with a

made-over machine, because you have a denser sheet of cotton going in.

OILING COTTON

Chairman: Let's get down to the question of oiling cotton: "Do you spray your cotton with oil at any place? If so, what results do you know you are getting? (a) How do you test for the benefit of oil? (b) Can you find the oil at any of the following processes? If so, what method do you use? (c) What are the results that you know to look for when you start oil spraying?"

REDUCES FLY

Mr. Hammond: We have been using it for six years. The first thing I had in mind was to keep the fly down, to keep a cleaner room. I have never made a test as to what it saved. From observation in that room I see quite a difference. I have been using it several years, as I said, and like it. I can not say that it makes the work run better, but it gives you a cleaner room, and you can see the effect of that on into the spinning department. Especially where you have long draft, you have less fly. Ordinarily I have been using about .3 of 1 per cent for the last six years. During that time we have stopped it, just to see the results, and not only I myself but the employees on the different operating machines will begin to notice and ask what is the matter with it. I use it from the standpoint of cleanliness. I don't know that it adds anything to the breaking strength. I am not in position to say what amount of waste it will save. When we started up with oil, .3 of 1 per cent, we had to lighten up on our drawing, with general conditions as they had been before. From a cleaning standpoint I think it is a great help. I don't know how much it would save, but I think the oil will take care of itself.

LIGHTER LAPS FROM OILED COTTON

Mr. Huskey: We have been using oil about eight years. When we began to use it, we had to cut down at least a half pound on our lap, to bring our numbers right. I don't know whether that was a saving of that much cotton or not, but we made our lap a half pound lighter. The result that we are getting is a clean room; our room is much cleaner since we have been using oil. I can not say that we are getting any better breaking strength, or any better results in the other rooms, but we have a cleaner room, a much better place in the card room to work, than we had when not using oil.

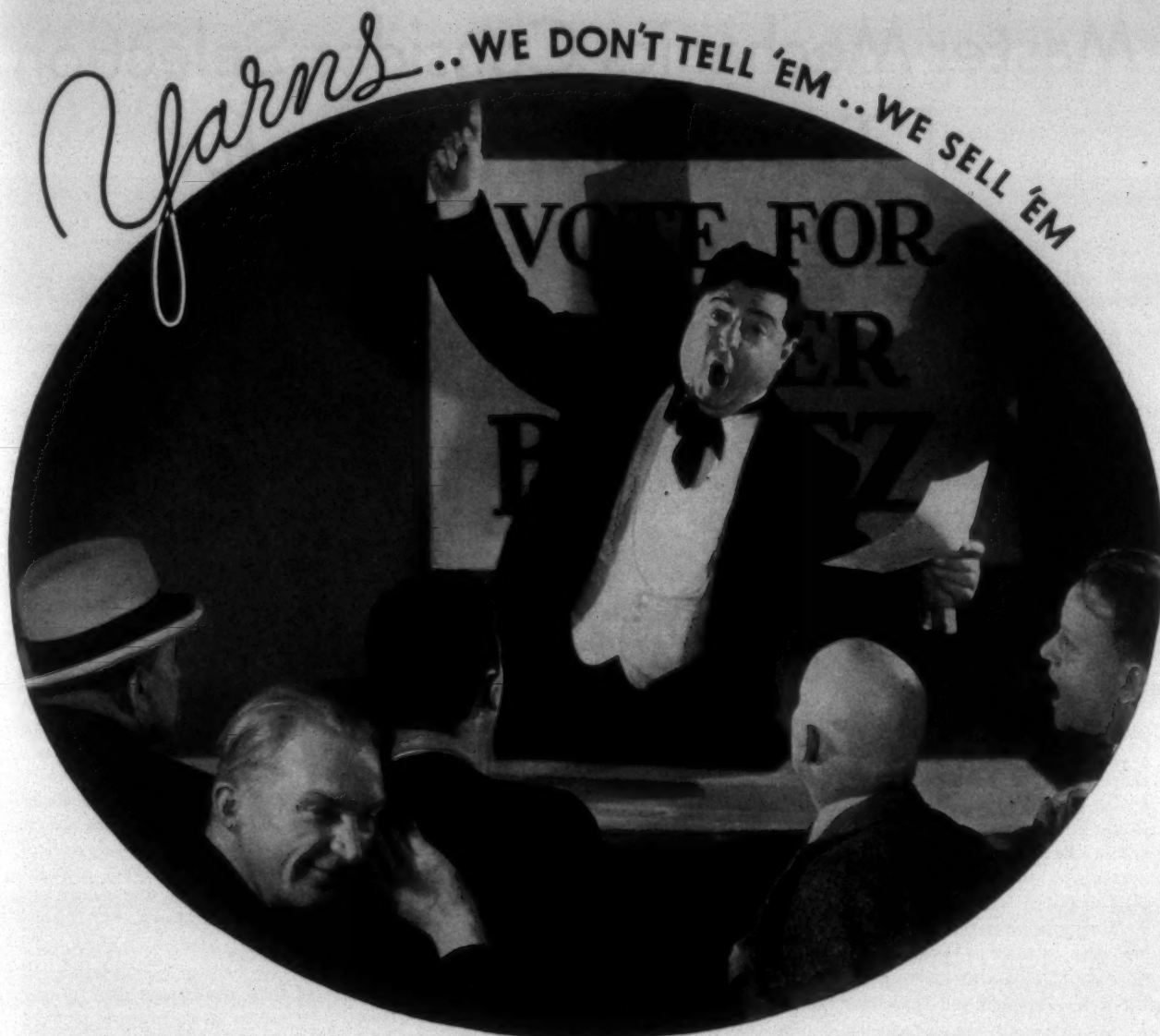
G. H. Dunlap, Instructor, Clemson College, S. C.: I have here a report that Mr. Willis, of Clemson College, gave me which I should like to read:

"In regard to oil spraying, from tests which I have conducted, the indications are that from .2 to .3 of 1 per cent is an advantage, in that it keeps down considerable dust and fly on cards and subsequent processes. Some manufacturers apparently have had trouble with the cards loading up when they added a very high percentage of oil. In order to overcome this difficulty, one manufacturer is now developing the necessary equipment whereby any desired percentage of oil may be added to the cotton at the front of the card. This amount of oil is added at the point where the web is condensed to a sliver.

"Another advantage in this arrangement is that fugitive dyestuff may be added at this point, by the use of oil or water. This should interest mills which are using different staples of cotton, as well as left- and right-hand twist, in that, by the addition of this fugitive dye, the amount of supervision necessary to keep these different staples separate is reduced.

"Another advantage in this new equipment is that it is claimed that certain dyestuffs fast to light and washing can be added with this oil at the front of the card. A

(Continued on Page 24)



F. P. YARNS LIVE UP TO PROMISES

SOME kinds of yarns promise much that fails to materialize in performance. ¶ Not so with F. P. cotton yarns. They always live up to promises, insofar as it is humanly possible to make them do so. Our offerings come from highly reputable manufacturers who take every precaution to assure standardized quality from one spinning to the next. ¶ F. P. offerings include all popular counts and

qualities—natural, bleached or dyed, in most of the standard put-ups commonly used. ¶ Let us make recommendations, send prices and samples.



FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

Yarn Merchants and Yarn Dyers. Also Manufacturers of Glazed Yarns and Machines for Dyeing and Bleaching Yarns in the Package Form, Cotton and Wool Raw Stock, Worsted Tops and Worsted Yarn on Jackspools, also Machines for Soaking Silk. Main Office and Plant at Providence, R. I. Branch Plants at Philadelphia, Pa., Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn. New York Rep., 40 Worth Street

FRANKLIN PROCESS

COTTON YARNS AND CUSTOM YARN DYEING

Master Mechanics Consider Selection of Testing Instruments for Average Mill

At the meeting of the Master Mechanics' Division of the Southern Textile Association, held in Charlotte on May 12th, two reports were submitted by committees that have been studying the use of testing instruments for use in the average cotton mill. The reports of the committee were presented by John Fox, of the Duke Power Company, Charlotte, and dealt with instruments needed for testing in the steam plants and also electrical instruments recommended for use by the Master Mechanics.

In presenting these reports Mr. Fox said:

Mr. Fox: It is very evident that the other members of this committee left this report to be presented by me. Mr. Ligon wrote me he could not be here and sent the report.

The committee met in Laurens and spent an entire evening discussing the matter, and this report has been prepared. Prior to reading it, I might say that I felt there might be another report on instruments for testing steam plants, and I wrote to one of the most prominent steam engineers in this locality, Robert H. Chapman, of Greenville, S. C., for his opinion as to the instruments necessary. In reply I had this letter from him which says in part:

"Every fireman should know how much coal he shovels into the furnace. How can he know without weighing it? He should also know how much ash is contained in the coal. This should also be weighed.

"He should know the draft in the furnace and last pass of his boiler and learn to fire with the minimum required for the most efficient operation. Draft gauges are frequently left off the installation.

"If he is to fire as efficiently as possible, he must know how to control the air supplying oxygen to the coal. A CO₂ recorder or indicator should therefore be in use. This should be checked frequently with a hand orsat.

"To secure the best evaporation possible, he must know the amount of water evaporated into steam. This can be secured best by a steam-flow meter. Boiler meters are excellent instruments for measuring the steam evaporated and as an indicator of the air flow, which allows the fireman to control the CO₂.

"In addition to the above instruments, thermometers should be installed. For instance, a steady increase in flue gas would indicate crumbled baffles or soot accumulations in the boiler. One on a superheated steam line would indicate scale in the tubes should the temperature drop. Records of the temperatures should be kept and compared from time to time.

"The fact that records are kept on a power plant will do very little good unless these records are intelligently used and analyzed by the men in charge of the plant.

"The instruments needed for this class of work are as follows: Coal scales, draft gauges, boiler meters or steam-flow meters and CO₂ recorders, thermometers.

"These instruments cost money but will pay for them-

selves in any plant generating above 300 boiler horsepower continuously."

REPORT ELECTRICAL TESTING INSTRUMENTS

This report was prepared by W. J. Lignon, of Anderson Cotton Mills, and said in part:

In selecting a set of instruments for the testing of electrical apparatus in cotton mills, attention must first be paid to the object desired, or rather to the end to be attained in making the test. If a set were desired mainly for trouble shooting, or detecting errors, there would be wanted something different from a set where, mainly, load values and power saving were the main objects.

To take up the latter first, we are all, to be sure, very much interested in the item of saving power.

Master mechanics, as a rule, are (or seem to be) more interested in saving money in operating costs in their mills than any other set of overseers, as a rule; and anything they are shown that will help that cost will win their immediate attention.

The mills throughout the South operate under various electrical conditions. Their service connections range from 2300 volts, 60 cycles, to 110 volts, both 2- and 3-phase, 40 and 60 cycles. It is therefore a very difficult matter to recommend one instrument, or one set of instruments, to cover this range of conditions.

WATT METERS

If one is making a test of load conditions over a long or short period of time, there seems to be nothing to take the place of a good recording watt meter of the portable type. This recording watt meter should include within itself its own current and potential transformers in as high range as possible, so as to avoid the purchase of an amount of outside material that would have to be handled extra, require the making of various connections, with a chance of error, and take up extra space.

INDICATING VOLTMETER

There would be required, in connection with the proper use of this outfit, an indicating voltmeter with as large range as possible, say 150/600 volts.

A typical outfit for general testing in a cotton mill having a voltage range from 2300 to 110 volts, and motor range of from 1/2 to 450 H.P. (these are the exact conditions in an 85,000-spindle mill in this locality) would be as follows:

One portable polyphase indicating and recording wattmeter, spring drive, 2 speeds, 220/500 volts, 5 amperes.

Two current transformers, from 20 to 1000 amperes primary /5 amperes sec.

One potential transformer, 2200 volts primary, ratio 20/1.

(Mr. Fox: I think this is an error. He says one; I think he means two potential transformers.)

The above set would take care of all meters and feeders in this mill.

(Continued on Page 33)

Georgia Manufacturers in Annual Meeting

MEETING at Sea Island Beach for the thirty-fourth annual convention on May 18th and 19th, the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia devoted the major share of its program to a study of industrial relations.

At the business session, new officers were elected as follows:

President, W. K. Moore, head of the Crown Cotton and Boylston Crown Mills, Dalton; vice-president, J. H. Cheatham, president of the Georgia Kincaid Mills, Griffin; treasurer, W. N. Banks, president Grantville Mills, Grantville; secretary, T. M. Forbes, Atlanta; traffic manager, C. T. Kilmore, Atlanta, and general counsel, Hatton L. Ovejoy, LaGrange. Four new directors elected were Landon Thomas, president John P. King Mfg. Co., Augusta; H. O. Ball, treasurer Pepperton Mills, Jackson; Julian K. Morrison, president Southern Brighton Mills, Shannon, and W. R. Belden, general manager Clark Thread Co., Austell.

In his address L. L. Jones, retiring president, declared that the New England mill, due to the wage differentials and freight rates, are enjoying an advantage over Southern competitors:

Although he said the NRA had provided the mills and their employees with "some splendid advantages," Mr. Jones found fault with the fact that "those things prohibited under the Anti-Trust Laws, and that were considered particularly desirable and profitable and used as a bait to lure industry into confidently accepting the terms of the National Industrial Recovery Act, have not been incorporated in the code, and we are not permitted to enjoy their benefits."

"If any interest has been neglected in the framing of the code," he added, "it is the interest of the mills."

He condemned the processing and compensating taxes and declared that the elimination of both seems the "only solution for the protection of the mills."

In his reference to wage differentials under the code, Mr. Jones said:

"From the statistics I have seen the difference in cost of living in the North above that in the South ranges from 18 per cent to 32 per cent. The wage differential under the code, as you know, is only \$1 per week or 8 1-3 per cent, when it is readily admitted that the advantage in living in the average Southern mill village alone amounts to considerably more than that per operative. It is evident, therefore, that this small wage differential does not permit of as high standard of living for the Northern mill employees as for those in the South. We have certain natural advantages in the South that should ever be kept in the foreground, and we should never permit them to be sacrificed."

Georgia mills have just had an increase of 4.3 per cent in their compensation insurance rates. Stating that they are hopeful of getting this removed, Mr. Jones pointed out that the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company recently declared for last year a 20 per cent dividend. "Our further contention is," he said, "that in

view of the increased payroll rate per hour, the fewer man-hour exposures with the fatigue element involved, our rates should really be lower."

Mr. Jones objected to continuing differentials between the power rates of the northern and southern sections of Georgia.

IMPORTANT TIME

Concluding, he pointed out that the State Legislature meets again in January, 1935. "Now is a very important time," he commented, "to see that we have the right men in office, and when they convene we should watch their operations and see that they are not misled, because there is no question but what we may count on a great deal of adverse legislation being proposed at the next session."

Another speaker was Thos. H. Quigley, chairman, State Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Board for Georgia and director of industrial education at the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta.

He pleaded with the industry to regard Section XVII of the Cotton Textile Code as an opportunity for "American eyes to look into American eyes."

His address is published elsewhere in this issue.

Illustrations of how Northern freight rates edge in on Southern rates were offered by C. T. Kilgore, traffic manager.

At one point in a lengthy report Mr. Kilgore said:

"Frequently I hear the statement to the effect that we are not concerned so much in freight rates or their relation from mill points in Georgia to those from competing sections of the country to a common territory or section of the country."

FALL RIVER'S ADVANTAGE

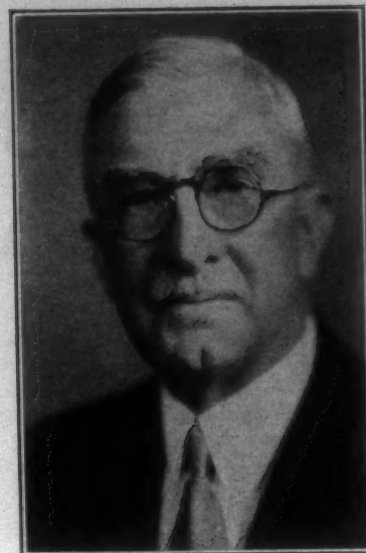
Perhaps it would be somewhat surprising and of interest to you to know that mills in New England today can purchase cotton in the Southwest, even the Mississippi Valley, and ship the manufactured product to destinations in such States as Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois at a much less total freight cost than can the mills located in Georgia.

"For illustration, cotton moving from Dallas, Tex., to Atlanta and Fall River, Mass., and woven and the fabric shipped to Chicago, Ill., we find that Fall River's total freight cost, using rail and water rates, is \$1.26 per 100 pounds against \$1.57 from Atlanta."

"FAIRLY REPRESENTATIVE"

"When comparing the total freight cost to New York, the difference is much greater in favor of Fall River. The net results are 76 cents per 100 pounds when woven in Fall River as against \$1.53½ when woven in Atlanta. This illustration is fairly representative of all mill points in Georgia, being a charge up or down of only a few cents—and also fairly representative of the destination territory comprising the entire North. If 'Jones is paying the freight' he must be operating a cotton mill in the South."

Anderson Urges Processing Tax on Jute



IN connection with a request to Southern Senators and Congressmen for assistance to prevent the elimination of or a reduction in the compensating tax that has been levied by the Department of Agriculture on jute yarns and fabrics to protect the cotton farmers of the South and the processors of cotton in the competition of jute fabrics and yarns going into bags and twines, W. D. Anderson, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, has released the following statement to editors of Southern newspapers:

"Jute is grown and jute burlap is largely manufactured in India with pauper labor in the fields and pauper labor in the mills, both the raw material and the manufactured burlap being produced under conditions as to living standards that are far below those we are seeking to maintain here in America on the farms and in our manufacturing establishments.

"As a matter of fact, it would not be too much to ask for almost an embargo on jute and its products, and sooner or later this question will have to be faced.

"Cotton and its products have for a very long time been in sharp competition with jute and its products, and the least that should be accorded the cotton farmer of the South is that the consumption of his cotton should not be handicapped to a greater extent than warranted by general economic conditions and a proper regard for international relations.

"The imposition of the processing tax of approximately \$21 per bale on cotton was an emergency measure designed to benefit the cotton grower, but, unless there is also imposed, under the terms of the Agricultural Act, a compensating tax on all fibers that compete with cotton, then it is inevitable that all of the intended benefits of the processing tax will not accrue to the cotton farmer.

"Experience indicates that in normal times, without considering the processing tax, a high price on cotton operates to reduce consumption and encourage substitution of other fibers for cotton.

"The processing tax adds to the cost of cotton going into textiles and its imposition immediately brings cotton textiles into a greater consumption handicap where no compensating tax is levied on competing fibers.

"It is probably true, that in considering competition with jute, the mind of the average layman thinks only of the bagging used for wrapping bales of cotton. However, if it takes six yards of two-pound bagging to wrap a bale of cotton, then jute bagging would only account for the consumption of 156 million pounds of jute for the wrapping of a crop of 13 million bales of cotton.

"As a matter of fact, for the five-year period 1926-1930, jute imports averaged 947 million pounds annually.

"Jute's chief competition with cotton is in burlap used in the manufacture of sacks for mill feeds, dairy feeds, wheat, corn, oats, cottonseed meal, potatoes, peanuts, beans, rice, and many other agricultural products, and the articles into which they are processed for consumption. The fertilizer industry accounts for a large consumption of burlap in the bags into which it is packed. Many grocery products are packed in burlap bags. The upholstery trade and other industries consume large quantities of jute burlap.

"In December, 1933, the Secretary of Agriculture, acting under the terms of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, promulgated a compensating tax of 2.9c per pound on jute fabric going into bags and on jute yarn going into certain types of twine. Naturally, the importers of jute and its products objected to this compensating tax, and it is now reported that, encouraged by Senator Borah's attack on the jute compensating tax, they are again pressing the Agricultural Department to either remove or reduce this tax.

"Jute is not the only fiber that is in direct competition with cotton.

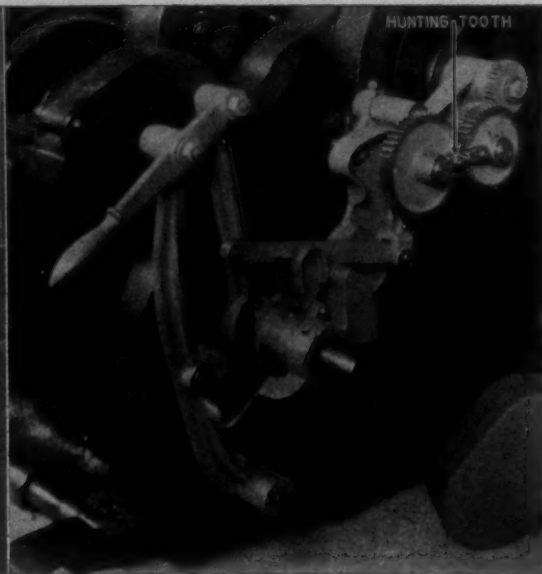
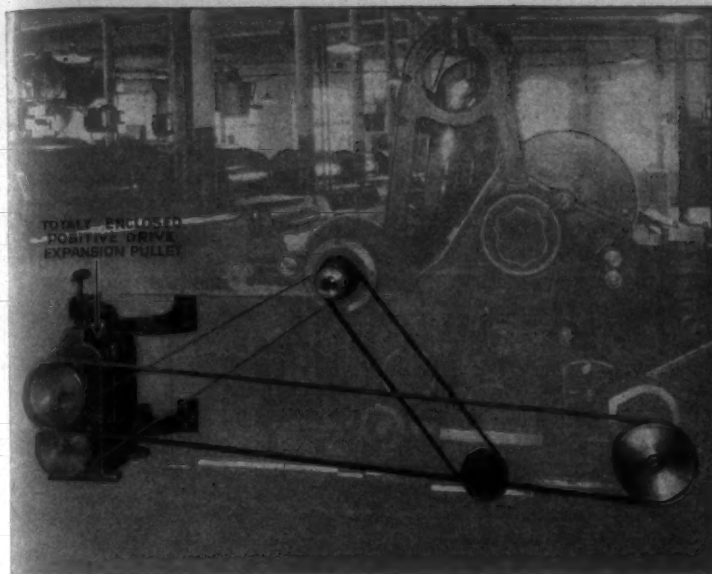
"Paper has become a sharp competitor of cotton for the manufacture of many types of sacks such as those used in shipping cement, flour, sugar, etc. Paper also competes with cotton in the items of twine, gummed tape, paper toweling, napkins, and table cloths. For instance, it is stated that in 1931, 107 million pounds of paper towelling were used as against only 67 million pounds of cotton towelling.

"The Secretary of Agriculture placed a compensating tax on paper going into certain types of bags, towels, gummed tapes, etc., although this compensating tax is being bitterly contested by the paper manufacturers.

"Rayon and other like synthetic fibers have become tremendous competitors of cotton during the past few years. Every one is familiar with the tremendous growth in the use of rayon fabrics for human wear and, substantially speaking, all this has displaced a like amount of cotton.

"The growers and manufacturers of cotton have consistently urged that a compensating tax be levied on rayon and other synthetic fibers, but to date the Department of Agriculture has not promulgated any such tax.

"The growth of cotton, its harvesting, ginning, and
(Continued on Page 22)



YOU TOO SHOULD HAVE THESE IMPROVEMENTS IN ONE PROCESS PICKING

BECAUSE of a patented system of evening, laps made by H & B One Process Picking vary less than $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce from yard to yard, resulting in an average productive efficiency of about 99 percent by actual manufacturing experience. NOW our latest installations (one of which is illustrated) include additional improvements which make the total efficiency of the system still nearer 100 percent.

POSITIVE DRIVE ON DELIVERY EVENER

This improvement, which is totally enclosed (therefore the inner mechanism not being visible in the illustration) has been effected by the substitution of expansion pulleys in place of the regular type cones. This device provides a powerful, positive drive that is absolutely free from belt slippage or breakage. The expansion pulleys used are a compact unit of the Reeves variable speed mechanism.



AUTOMATIC KNOCK-OFF AND MEASURING DEVICE . . .

This device operates on the hunting tooth principle, but measures more accurately than similar mechanisms now on the market. The leverage of the knock-off handle is such that almost no effort is required to start up the machine. All wearing seats and teeth are hardened to withstand long usage. Changes for any desired yardage are quickly made.

Naturally you want the usual savings in power and labor and the usual increase in production that go with any type of one process picking. Why not specify H & B and get these extra advantages at the same time? Further information on request.

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ONE PROCESS PICKER

Battery of H & B One Process Pickers Recently Installed in a Well Known New



England Mill and similar to hundreds of others we have made.

PERSONAL NEWS

W. A. McAbee has resigned as general overseer of carding at the Santee Mills, Orangeburg, S. C.

Preston Newell has resigned as superintendent of the Aponaug Mills, Kosciusko, Miss.

Ernest L. Holt has been promoted from shift foreman to general overseer of carding at the Santee Mills, Orangeburg, S. C.

D. S. Ball, formerly of Stony Point, N. C., has been appointed superintendent of the Monroe Mills Company, Monroe, N. C.

Harold Mahon and Gene Hammond, both of Greenville, S. C., have joined the sales force of the Schachner Belting Company, Charlotte. Both are well known in the trade.

J. Wilson McArver has resigned as superintendent and manager of the Monroe Mills Company, Monroe, N. C., to become general superintendent of the Hawthorne and Hampshire Mills, Clover, S. C.

D. H. Kennemur has accepted a position with the Renfrew Bleachery at Travelers Rest, S. C. Mr. Kennemur completed the textile chemistry and dyeing course at Clemson Textile School in 1933. He has had some practical experience with the Pacific Mills at Lyman, S. C.

ENKA presents another innovation

PRE-TREATED THROWING CONES PERFECTED

We have perfected a pre-treated throwing cone suitable particularly for making crepe yarns. This yarn is without any twist so that when the throwster starts his operations he does not have to do any untwisting before getting in his left-hand twist. Skein soaking, extracting, drying and winding are eliminated.

The Enka pre-treating with a real gelatine throwing cream holds the twist. The throwing machinery runs steadier, loss of time in doffing is reduced and the operation is speeded up.

The 100 denier, 40 filament, put up on 1½ pound cones, tinted in two colors for right and reverse twist, is priced at 90¢ per pound for net weight of yarn.

THE
FADE
OF A
FABRIC
HANGS
BY A
THREAD

AMERICAN
ENKA

American Enka Corporation

271 Church Street, New York · Enka, N. C. · Providence, R. I.

W. G. Hardy has accepted the position of superintendent of the Aponaug Mills, Kosciusko, Miss. H. Crowder continues with this mill as assistant superintendent.

Kenneth A. Durham, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been appointed Southern agent for the Textile Banking Company, New York. He has been associated with the Richmond Hosiery Mills, Rossville, Ga., in an official capacity in charge of their credits and is particularly well qualified for his new duties. He will make headquarters in Charlotte.

Cox Joins Iselin-Jefferson Co.

It has been announced by Floyd W. Jefferson, of the Iselin-Jefferson Company, 328 Broadway, New York, that James W. Cox, Jr., until recently president of the Sibley Manufacturing Company and the Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Augusta, Ga., had become associated with the Iselin-Jefferson Company in an executive capacity.

For eleven years previous to his connection as president of the Sibley and Enterprise Mills, the McCampbell & Co. properties in Georgia, Mr. Cox had headquarters in New York City as head of the firm of Cox & Fuller, specializing in the development and merchandising of fabrics of all kinds as well as in general mill management and reorganization work.

During this time, among other connections, Mr. Cox was for six years the Technical Consultant to the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics; for eight years Consulting Technical Editor for the *Textile World* and other technical publications and served the textile division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers as secretary, vice-chairman and chairman. He is a graduate of Cornell University and the Lowell Textile school.

Mills To Curtail 25 Per Cent

The cotton textile industry has been authorized by NRA to curtail production 25 per cent for 12 weeks beginning June 4th on condition that the reduction be made without shutdowns of a week or more.

The order, issued at the request of the industry, required not only that the curtailment be done by cutting hours per day or days per week, but also that weekly reports showing the state of supply and demand be furnished.

The rayon weaving industry, under the cotton code, was given a four-week curtailment on dress goods mills and an eight-week curtailment on staple goods.

Complete exemption was given one-shift mills and provision was made for full-time work on government contracts, and a selected list of products: tire yarns or fabrics for rubber tires; tobacco cloths, woven cotton blankets; upholstery and draper fabrics, jacquard woven bedspreads; merino yarns; narrow fabrics; paper dryer felt; millinery foundation cloth. Machinery for spooling, reeling or skeining thread also is exempt.

The rayon curtailment was conditioned on continuance of a like curtailment of silk mills, under a separate code.

The curtailment was authorized, officials said, because unsold stocks mounted from 250,330,000 yards on February 24th, to 332,362,000 yards on April 28th. Unfilled orders dropped from 1,137,384,000 to 756,037,000 while during March and April mills produced "larger quantities of cloth than during any similar period since the code went into effect."

It was estimated that half time production or 40 hours a week against the 80 hours in two-shifts allowed by the code, would equal the prospective summer demand.

North. N. C.-Va. Division Meets Saturday

The Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association will hold a meeting at the King Cotton Hotel, Greensboro, N. C., on Saturday morning, May 26th, beginning at 10 o'clock. Hon. Roger W. Harrison, Mayor of Greensboro, will give a brief address of welcome to this textile group.

There will be a talk on "Lubrication in Textile Plants," by an authority on the subject. Another talk will deal with "Safety in Textile Plants," this talk to be given by E. G. Pagett, safety director for the North Carolina Industrial Commission. Both talks will be followed by short discussions.

A discussion of carding, spinning and weaving will be led by Claude B. Williams, of Fieldale, Va. There will be a short discussion on hosiery mill problems and also one for master mechanics. Immediately following the meeting there will be a luncheon, this to be followed by a talk on "Some Effects of the NRA on Business," by a prominent textile man.

It is expected that this meeting will draw a large crowd of textile men. At this meeting plans will be discussed for increasing the membership of the organization and for making the work of the association more effective. N. C., secretary.

OBITUARY

W. F. DAVIS

Greenville, S. C.—W. F. Davis, superintendent of Brandon Mill, and a resident of this city for the past 25 years, died in a local hospital at 7:45 o'clock Friday night. Mr. Davis suffered a heart attack late Friday afternoon and was rushed to the hospital where death came an hour later.

Mr. Davis was born in Spartanburg County September 9, 1879, a son of the late John and Martha Burnett Davis. When a young man Mr. Davis became interested in textile work and in 1909 became affiliated with the Brandon corporation. Since that time he has served continuously at that plant, performing his duties with honesty and efficiency.

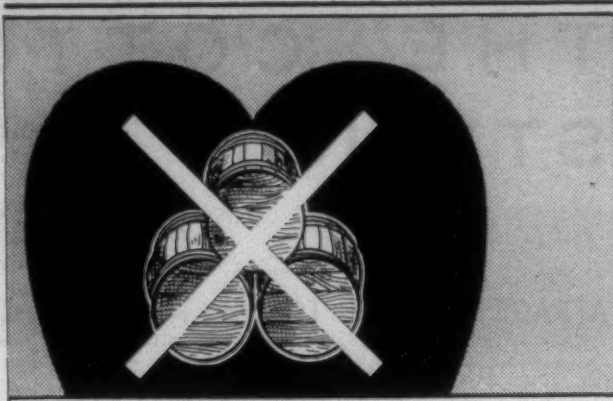
Mr. Davis had long been a member of the Brandon Baptist Church and for 34 years served as a member of the board of deacons. He also served as superintendent of the Sunday School for 15 years. Mr. Davis was a Mason and was a member of Brandon Lodge No. 279.

WILLIAM D. BRIGGS

Raleigh, N. C.—William D. Briggs, prominent textile man, died at his home here Tuesday night following a heart attack suffered earlier in the day. He was 52 years old.

Mr. Briggs served many years as president of the Caraleigh Cotton Mills. He was active in the affairs of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina and a former president of the organization. He was a textile graduate of N. C. State College.

He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Briggs, of Raleigh; his widow, three daughters, Misses Florence, Margaret and Evelyn Briggs; one brother, Dr. Thomas H. Briggs, dean of Teachers College of Columbia University, New York, and one sister, Mrs. Marvin Scruggs, of Charlotte.



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HERE is the most efficient as well as economical and convenient sizing assistant that will assure you cleaner looms and higher quality fabrics.

Being 100% pure, with no water or inert vehicles, it goes further—1 barrel of Caro-Gant together with a small amount of tallow will replace 3 barrels of sizing compound. Here is the most uniform mixture of an adhesive colloid easily and quickly secured.

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PRODUCTS
BASED ON RESEARCH

THE COTTON FABRIC STYLIST

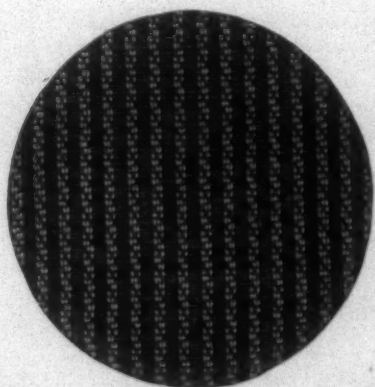
Spreading the Net

A PAGE DEVOTED TO HIS PROBLEMS

by *Harwood*

Cottons for Evening

Cottons are making remarkable advances in the realm of evening fashions—they are found in gowns that may go to the most formal of affairs, and there are an even



Novelty Voile

greater variety of interesting weave types than were seen during the past year.

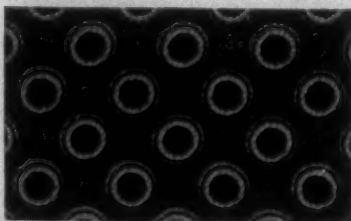
Voiles have come more importantly into the picture than heretofore, due to efforts in the past three years to revive style interest in this fabric. Each season finds them a little nearer the style goal, although the fact that they have been the "bread and butter" sheers in volume for so many years has been somewhat of a barrier to their progress. However, the prints have never been so strikingly individual in pattern and coloring as they are this year, and of course interest in voiles has been stimulated by the anti-creased processed types. New treatments which will give them new style impetus are usually discussed in connection with the future of voiles, but there does not yet seem to be any encouraging movement toward higher counts.

Cotton nets are becoming exceedingly popular, appearing both in solid colors and in prints. The New York shops are not agreed as to the best place to feature these—some believe their place is in the silk department, others, in the net and lace department, where women are accustomed to look for them, and still others feel that the best volume results may be obtained in the wash fabric section. Among the latter is B. Altman & Co., Fifth Ave., who have been having a special feature on nets—displaying them in a window and in a prominent part of the department. The leaning is strongly toward darks, navy leading and brown also registering, whether in plain or in prints which are very attractive especially in the large floral designs.

Although batiste has not been cited as a fashionable cotton this year, we find it mentioned often in reviews of summer collections, and reports from retail buyers indicate that it is already selling nicely by the yard. It is a fresh and cool fabric for summer use and when embroidered does not crush easily. It is among the leading cottons approved for summer wear, and is not restricted to high style, for one may find some excellent values in volume.

There's Always Organdie

Organdie, naturally enough, continues to be a favorite for evening although it will be used for daytime dresses as well. We find a greater variety than ever of organdies for evening wear—plaided, striped, checked and floral printed, seersucker organdies, embroidered organdies, woven versions, and some more elaborate that are touched with metal. They are offered in lovely colors and color combinations, some of the leaders being sunny yellows, turquoise, pale feminine blues, coral, dawn pink, orchid and, of course, white. Printed



Unusual Treatment of Dots

effects on crinkled grounds seem to be arousing the most interest.

A fashion which has come forward this season is that of the organdie coat for evening wear. These coats will appear not

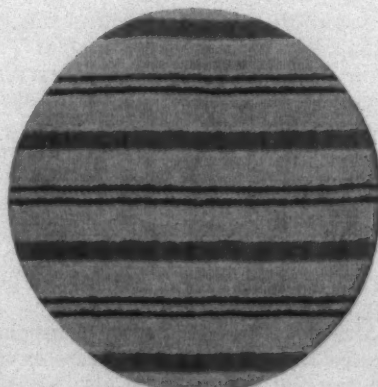


Pointed Crinkled Organdie

only in company with gowns of organdie but also with other materials including linens and silks. The coats are of simple swagger style, fingertip and three-quarter length favored.

Not To Be Overlooked

Since this is a season when washable coatings and pastels are so highly regarded, velveteens, which are being featured this year in these light colors, are gaining important recognition and will be used for coats for daytime, sportswear and also



Sheer Seersucker

evening, over both light and dark dresses. In this fabric it is the colors which are so important and special care should be taken to make sure they are fast.

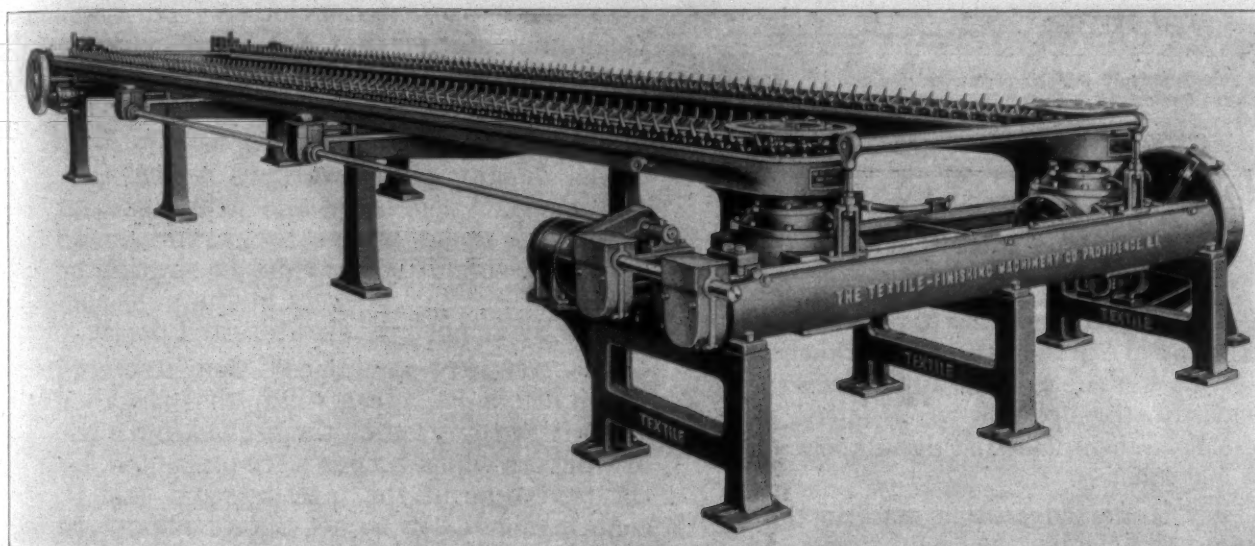
Seersuckers, which have been active since the earliest showings, continue to be in strong demand. We found a very interesting collection of these at Lord & Taylor's. The simpler patterns, for instance, a crossbarred check in white on dark grounds, also multicolored stripes of the shirting variety, are in such demand that it is difficult to keep them in stock. The matter of weight is found to be an important factor this season—consumers are far more interested in the lighter qualities.

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Giving the Public the Facts

WE commend the Selma Manufacturing Company of Birmingham, Ala., for their wisdom in giving to the people of Birmingham the facts relative to the situation which forced them to close down their plant and throw about 450 people into idleness.

They bought advertising space in the Birmingham Age Herald and made a frank and honest explanation of their position and actions.

A self-appointed committee, consisting of a second class weaver, a roving carrier and a sweeper demanded that they be recognized as the spokesmen for all of the workers in the Selma Manufacturing Company and that no employee be hired or discharged without the consent of the committee.

The Alabama Industrial Labor Board, in an effort to divert trouble, went to the Selma Manufacturing Company and held a meeting and invited the union committee to present any complaints or grievances, but they would present nothing except a demand for recognition of the self-appointed committee as the spokesman for all of the workers.

When asked to show their authority the committee finally presented a list of 250 names, all in the same handwriting, but the officials of the mill offered to accept the list and allow the committee to represent 250 of the 450 employees but even then the committee refused to present any complaints.

The only demand which they did make was that their self-appointed committee be recognized as representing all of the employees.

The Selma Manufacturing Company was forced to close and the employees are losing \$6,000 per week in much needed wages.

From the advertisement of the Selma Manufacturing Company in the Birmingham Age Herald we quote the following:

Beginning some weeks ago, a committee claiming to represent all of the workers presented themselves to the superintendent and demanded recognition as a mill committee representing all of the workers. They stated that they had been appointed by the president of some textile workers' union, and presented a letter from some local union stating that 70% of the workers at the mill were members of that union.

The management at no time denied the right of this committee to represent themselves or any other workers whom they might in fact represent, and requested that a list of those whom they represented should be submitted, or that an election be held by all of the workers at the mill, conducted by an entirely disinterested party.

The company announced that it would unconditionally agree that the so-called committee represented themselves and a list of workers whose names were presented for the first time at the meeting, and said to contain about 250 names out of about 450 employees. But this was not enough for the so-called committee, which was plainly determined not so much to present any grievances as to force some sort of recognition beyond their actual representative capacity.

For this reason, although the Alabama Industrial Relations Board was earnest in its expression of desire to hear and decide grievances, and the company was ready to consider them, directly or through the auspices of the board, and to redress immediately any actual grievances which might exist, this committee declined to proceed, and the effort to avoid a discontinuance of operations was without result.

The company will not resume operations unless it can do so with the assurance that the workers will be contented to go forward with their employment on the basis provided by the Textile Code without threatening and calling strikes for insubstantial and imaginary grievances which have boiled themselves down to nothing more than an arbitrary demand for extending the authority of a so-called mill committee to workers who have no desire to be represented by them. The tragedy of this situation is that

450 mill workers are thrown out of employment by this sort of folly.

We have confidence in the fair mindedness of the public and believe that it is always wise to place the true facts before them.

Organized labor can not win favor with the public upon the basis of its present tactics, and we believe that it is rapidly digging its grave in the South.

The position of the operators of the textile industry is sound and they need have no hesitation in placing their case before the bar of public opinion.

The Darrow Report

THE recent report of Clarence Darrow and his National Recovery Review Board has raised a cloud of dust and patriotic American citizens know not on which side of the road to stand.

The proverbial position of "between the devil and the deep sea" is nothing when compared to taking a stand with Clarence Darrow on the one side and Donald Richberg and Prof. Tugwell on the other.

If we stood with either group we would feel that we had lost our self respect.

Fortunately we still have confidence in the sincerity of Gen. Hugh Johnson and will have to stand with him and fervently pray that some day he will seize a stout club and drive the Richbergs and Tugwells into the oblivion which they deserve.

In a statement relative to the Darrow report General Johnson said:

The purpose of this recommendation is not to bring about enforcement of the codes or of the anti-trust laws, but, in the language of the supplementary report, "to inform the public as to the inherent difficulties" of the present economic order. Thus it is proposed to prove to the public that competition cannot be made "fair" by regulation and that it is necessary to establish industrial production "for use and not for profit."

Stripped of shadowy verbiage, this means that the choice of the American people is between Fascism and Communism, neither of which can be espoused by anyone who believes in our democratic institutions of self-government; nor can any public official who has taken an oath to defend the Constitution of the United States adopt or officially advocate such a program.

When General Johnson said that the Darrow report was intended to prove to the public that competition can not be made "fair" and that there must be a new social order based upon "Production for use and not for profit" he pointed his finger in the direction we have long been pointing.

Radical professors at the University of North

Carolina and other institutions have been for a number of years working as members of the League for Industrial Democracy, for a new social order based upon "production for use and not for profit."

They see in this recovery period a chance to accomplish their objective and to place all industry where none will be allowed to make a profit.

With that idea we believe that Clarence Darrow, on one side, and Donald Richberg and Prof. Tugwell on the other, are in entire accord, but unfortunately for them but fortunate for the people of this country General Johnson, and we also believe President Roosevelt, will oppose denying initiative and enterprise and reward for effort, to American citizens.

The professors and other radicals believe that they are on the eve of success, but we believe that there will be a revolt before their beloved Russian system is established in America.

Recovery In England

WE quote the following interesting statement the Brookmire Service:

In England, no efforts to force recovery through governmental stimulation along such lines as a huge program of public works construction have been made. Natural forces, such as the gradual readjustment of costs to selling prices, have been allowed to operate without interference and have created an incentive to increase activity. Facts are being cautiously lowered in the current budget in the belief that business will be benefited. Another lesson for us to learn from England's experience is summed up in the words of the London Economist: "The rise in industrial profits shows that an expansion in production has once more become worthwhile." In the United States, the reforming extremists apparently do not realize that to allow relative freedom in making profits means to generate enterprise and thereby to increase employment.

Textile Education

THE recent report of the Textile Foundation covering education in this country will doubtless assist the schools in further increasing their service to the industry. The schools are expected to devote more attention to specializing training and revise their courses to make them more effective in training young men for textile work.

The recommendations in the report have already been accepted by a committee which is studying textile education at the N. C. State Textile School and it is expected that the other schools will be prompt to take advantage of the facts brought out in the report.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

GRiffin, GA.—Work is well advanced on the erection of a one, two and three-story addition to the Highland Mills, in which approximately 400 looms are to be installed, being transferred to the mills here from the New England mills. The addition will measure 105 by 240 feet.

CLIFTON FORGE, VA.—A new mill is coming to Clifton Forge, a ribbon factory. The concern is the Harris Bros. Silk Company of Paterson, N. J., and will employ at the beginning between 60 and 75 workers, it is announced by Sam Sachs, president of the Clifton Forge Chamber of Commerce. Negotiations were completed after the City Council agreed to furnish water to the plant, which will be located at the Cliftondale Park, two miles east of town. Actual operations will start as soon as alterations can be made on the building.

BRISTOL, TENN.—The Miller Thread Company, Inc., has recently purchased the plant of the Mutual Thread Company, Inc. This plant is modern in every respect and equipped to produce all types of sewing thread. D. T. Miller is president and treasurer and Jas. E. Williams, general manager of the new concern. The Southern, Mid-west and West Coast sales will be handled from the main office at Bristol, Tenn. Jas. E. Reynolds & Co., 40 Worth street, New York City, will be the Eastern sales representatives.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—According to a survey which was made of the textile manufacturing industries here, one is curtailing some departments, while three are curtailing as a whole.

The Arcade Cotton Mills are operating two 40-hour shifts, with approximately 290 on the payroll, manufacturing broadcloth, piques, poplin and prints.

The Highland Park Manufacturing Company, broadcloth, is operating two 40-hour shifts and has approximately 280 operatives.

The Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co. now has approximately 1,000 operatives, the number having been 1,100. However, it was recently abbreviated, with some departments curtailing.

The Industrial Cotton Mills, with approximately 700 operatives, under its present schedule operates every other week. Recently the present schedule was adopted, attributed to the slowing down in the demand for cloth. This plant manufactures denims.

The Jac Feinberg Hosiery Mill, with about 200 operatives, manufacturing ladies' full-fashioned hosiery, is operating regularly on two 40-hour shifts.

The Cutter Manufacturing Company, denims, hickory stripes, pin checks, etc., with around 500 employees, is operating on a half-time schedule, or two shifts of 20 hours each.

The Wymajo Yarn Mill, idle last week, is operating this week, with its 150 to 160 operatives.

The Aragon has about 325 operatives manufacturing broadcloth on two 40-hour shifts.

The Victoria Cotton Mills, specialties, with approximately 250 operatives, is operating two shifts of 40 hours each.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Security Overall Company, recently organized here by Milton H. Zauber, is now known as the Greensboro Overall Company.

A. F. Harlin is vice-president of the new company; H. S. Falk is secretary; C. H. Williams and W. W. Harlin are listed as directors. Actual operations were commenced this week, on Monday, the 14th, with about 50 people. It is contemplated to develop the business as rapidly as the demand for merchandise will justify.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—A contract for an addition to the full-fashion department of the Standard Hosiery Mills at Alamance, with an investment in machinery and materials of approximately 100,000, was negotiated recently.

John Shoffner, president of the company, said it was hoped to install machinery by July 1st.

Three new sections of the saw-tooth type of mill construction will be added to the rear of the present building, enlarging the present structure by three-fifths. Eight modern machines will be installed.

Mr. Shoffner stated that from 50 to 60 additional employees will be required.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.—The Dilling Mills Company, one of the pioneers in the rayon and acetate industry in the South, has appointed Wilson & Bradbury, Inc., as its sole selling agent.

The office at 1450 Broadway, New York, from which the Dilling Mills Company has distributed its merchandise, will be continued under the direction of John Fox, Jr., as a branch of Wilson & Bradbury's main office at 83 Worth street.

The mill has complete and modern equipment and specializes in acetates, rayons, spun rayons, staple and novelty dress fabrics, selling exclusively to the converting trade. The officers are: A. G. Myers, president; J. B. Reeves, vice-president and general manager; and J. E. Garvin, superintendent.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Montgomery may be selected as the location of a new cotton garment manufacturing plant employing from 300 to 500 young white women as workers, it was learned at the Chamber of Commerce.

While negotiations between representatives of the manufacturing concern and the Chamber of Commerce have been going on for sometime, they have been kept in strict confidence until now.

Neither the name of the firm, nor the name of the place at which it is now located were revealed for publication.

Not only is it considered possible that a plant will be located in Montgomery, but in that case, two other subsidiary plants will be located in small towns nearby, probably in Prattville and Wetumpka, it was learned.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—President J. C. Self, of the Greenwood, Mathews and Ninety-Six Cotton Mills, has placed his signature to the contract to use a sufficient amount of electric power to be generated by the Buzzards' Roost development to make the proposal an assured self liquidating project. According to the estimate the total cost of the Buzzards' Roost hydro-electric project, including the land to be covered by the lake, will be \$2,800,000.

The Cotton Price Outlook

The Cotton Price Outlook is normally determined by WORLD SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

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Self contained. Set anywhere you can run a wire.

Our Catalogue sent on request will tell you more about them.

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.

328 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Options have been secured on 12,000 acres representing 90 per cent of the total area necessary.

The foregoing contract is the result of a number of conferences between a committee representing the Greenwood Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Self and engineers representing the mills and the proposed hydro-electric development on the Saluda River.

With the signed contract, Engineer Dan T. Durican has gone to Washington, and will present it to the Federal Power Commission and it is believed confidently by those in touch with the situation that the contract will remove any objection which may have stood in the way of the final approval of the building of the dam out of the additional appropriation for PWA work which this Congress is expected to adopt before adjournment.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.—Settlement of differences among the bondholders and stockholders of the Profile Mills of Jacksonville will result in full-time operation of the plant, it was made known here. A new set of officers elected by the board of directors is in charge of the plant, but the company has not been changed, nor has there been any sale of stock, it was said. A portion of the plant was placed in operation Wednesday and the next day about 300 persons were returned to work. The mill has been closed practically all the time since last September.

Paul A. Redmond, who is an official of the Alabama Mills with headquarters in Birmingham, is the new president of the Profile Mills; Gordon M. Benedict is vice-president; H. V. Weaver, secretary and assistant treasurer, and J. B. Duval, treasurer. The directors are W. I. Greenleaf, chairman, Mr. Redmond and Mr. Benedict.

"The bondholders and stockholders of the Profile Mills have composed the differences between themselves which led to the recent filing of a suit in the United States Court in Birmingham," Mr. Redmond said. "The suit has been dismissed and the mill will now operate as fully as orders and conditions permit."

Anderson Urges Processing Tax On Jute

(Continued from Page 12)

distribution furnishes employment and a livelihood to many millions of people in the South. The manufacture of cotton into various textile products employs a tremendous amount of capital and furnishes work to a large number of men and women. This, however, is only the beginning of the number of people who earn their living in the distribution of cotton products. To count the total would be a difficult task since all those engaged in the dyeing, finishing, printing, and knitting of fabrics and those engaged in the manufacture of cotton clothing of all kinds and in the final distribution of these products to the consumer would have to be included.

"I am sure you will agree that the subject is of sufficient general interest to enlist your sympathetic support and your vigorous treatment of the whole subject.

"We must not overlook the fact that during the five-year period which ended on July 31, 1933, America consumed less than 45 per cent of the total American cotton consumed in the world. The efforts of our Government and legislative action, like the Bankhead Bill, to limit the size of our crop, the purpose of which is to raise the price

of cotton, all tend to encourage the rest of the world to grow as much cotton as they can and to use as little of our cotton as possible.

"In the face of such conditions, we must safeguard our domestic consumption of cotton, and, if it is at all possible to do so, we ought to do whatever may be necessary, that is right and proper, to increase the domestic consumption of American-grown cotton."

Industrial Relations Under the Cotton Textile Code

(Continued from Page 6)

mittees how to dispose of the inevitable unjust complaints. And this employer should also remember that when sometime in the future he may be charged, as it is entirely thinkable he may be, with denying to his employees the right of collective bargaining, he will not have recorded in Washington over the signature of his own employees indisputable evidence to the contrary.

And what if a large proportion of the complaints are trivial or absurdly unjust? All the more evidence of the need of employer and employee sitting down and reasoning together. And then, too, the more absurd the complaint the easier it is to convince the complainants' representatives of the absurdity. Every such complaint is just one more opportunity for putting over a needed lesson in how employer and employee may see more nearly eye to eye.

FUTURE SAFETY

Of course there is nothing compulsory about the system set up under the code. Then, too, the system can be circumvented by the employer who wishes to do so. Or compliance with the system can be by technically acceptable but spiritually meaningless gestures. But it is well for all of us to remember that no one is smart enough to see even a few years ahead to the labor storms that may assail us unless we here and now, in all good faith, use the means and opportunities at hand to encourage in our employees those attitudes and abilities that will be our future sheet anchors to windward.

PROCEDURE

All this implies that there must be certain fixed fair procedures in the operation of the industrial relations employees of this vast industry over a considerable period of time to become habituated to them and schooled in the handling of complaints under them. The State Board of Georgia has established such procedures based upon the intention of the code as the State Board understands the code. The main points of this procedure, as shown in Forms 1 and 2, are readily understandable, and have been distributed widely over the State, and only certain points will be touched upon here. In this State, at least, failure to follow this simple procedure has usually had untoward results and the State Board is more and more insistent that this procedure be followed to the letter so that the spirit of fairness which the letter implies may prevail.

METHODS OF CONDUCTING MEETINGS

Out of the experiences of the past year the impression is gained that whether or not the results of a mill committee meeting impress employer and employee as fair, depends as much if not more upon the spirit prevailing in the meeting as upon the concrete results accomplished. The employee representative who thinks he is going to get the employer told, who tries to bask in his own importance, or who conceives it his special function to crack

down on the employer; the employer who tries to pick childish flaws in the employees' complaint, who tries to maneuver the employee representatives into compromising admissions, who expects to see all the employees' cards without showing any of his own, cannot make a success of the mill committee system.

The mill committee can arrive precisely nowhere when the employee representatives and the employer representatives lack confidence in the intelligence and fairness of each other when each are in possession of all the facts.

Indeed, the first concern of representatives of the employer and the employees should be to discover the facts and then admit them freely, favorable or unfavorable, as the facts may be.

In any such meeting, where the employer like MacGregor, sits, is always the head of the table. And the head of the table almost always sets the pattern of conduct for the rest.

Whether or not the employer and employee should introduce witnesses, whether or not the complainants should appear at the meeting, should largely be determined by whether or not the presence of these people (1) will put the committee in possession of additional facts, or (2) shed a new light on old facts, or (3) make all representatives feel that they are dealing and are being dealt with fairly.

It is well in the meeting to write down all the facts about the controversy to which all members of the committee agree. It may be necessary to try several times to get one fact stated in such a way that all can subscribe to it. Then proceed to the statement of the next pertinent fact and so on until the entire committee has reached agreement on as many points as possible.

And then maybe, as often happens in human affairs, it will suddenly be discovered that there are left no contentions on which to differ.

But let us grant that there still may be left, even after many facts have been agreed to, differing contentions as to the controversy. It is suggested that these differing contentions be set down on paper and stated as carefully as the facts were stated, so that all members will not only have their own contentions correctly stated but will thoroughly understand the differing contentions of the other members.

Maybe here again, after getting all the contentions carefully stated, a little change here and a little change there will remove all the remaining differences and the controversy is settled in a manner doubtless far fairer than any court, or any judge or any State or National Board could ever settle it.

Furthermore, by such a settlement of a controversy there has been built up in the minds of the employees a psychology of confidence in the employer and in the ability of both to settle their troubles at home.

KEEPING CONTROVERSIES AT HOME

It is therefore most earnestly suggested that employer and employees keep and settle their complaints at home, within their own mill committees, without recourse to an outside agency. This will mean mutual give and take, and above all the spirit of tolerant good will that greases the axle of the world; remembering at all times that it is the big man who knows how to win by losing.

APPEALING TO THE STATE BOARD

But maybe the members of the mill committee feel that they cannot agree upon a settlement of the difficulty and that they must appeal to the State Board to bring them into agreement. Now, gentlemen, as you yourselves expect to obtain mercy, show a bit of it to the poor State Board. Remember that the board is composed of three unfortunates, who as a bit of public service, or more probably for their sins, are doing their stretch as members thereof.

Anyway, if it is necessary to appeal to the State Board, there should be submitted, with the appeal and signed by all members of the mill committee, a complete statement of the facts upon which all members agree and of the contentions upon which all members do not agree. This joint statement will therefore give the State Board the facts in the matter and all the contentions that each side not only has advanced but which each side thereby acknowledges it has considered.

And now a last request: even though the employer members may not wish the matter to be appealed to the State Board and the appeal is the idea of the employee members only, the State Board asks you to help them with this point statement of facts and contentions to the end that the State Board may speedily assist you and your employees to see eye to eye.

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WARP carries the weight into the
cloth means good running work
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Cotton Spinning Rate Higher

Washington.—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have operated during April at 104.5 per cent of capacity on a single shift basis, compared with 102.9 per cent in March and 95.7 per cent in April last year.

Active spindle hours for April totalled 7,260,010,234, or an average of 234 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,720,217,745 and 249 in March and 6,569,136,738 and 212 in April last year.

Carders Meeting in Greenville

(Continued from Page 8)

company interested in this new process claims that definite announcements probably will be made within the next four to six months."

Chairman: About the only thing we have gotten so far is that it helps considerably in holding down the dust in your plant. Have you tested in any way to try to find other advantages for oil, other than that it is a good dust-down?

Mr. Sullivan: We use oil, and like it, first, because it

keeps the dust down. Another reason is that when we put in oil we think we take out some cotton. We lightened up a little better than two pounds on our lap when we put in oil. It makes working conditions, as has already been said, a great deal better. If we get out of oil and do not run it on one machine for two or three days, our boss spinner can tell it. The numbers begin to jump. I can not tell any difference in breaking strength, except when it goes to the spinning room it lightens up a little bit. This question has been asked from the weaving standpoint: Is the shedding greater or less in the weave room with oil? Some say it is more. I don't know about that. We have some shedding; we don't know whether it is from oil or not. Of course, we all have some. We are on a pretty low-grade cotton, and that will cause shedding.

Mr. Dunlap: I assisted in conducting one oil test in the laboratory, and one thing was noticeable to me. I had to wind the skeins to break this yarn. On that roll you could tell the yarn that had been oiled. The threads were straighter; the twist was set in the yarn better. The twist looked to have been set more evenly in the yarn that had been oiled; it looked more even, more uniform.

Chairman: Mr. Sullivan brought out a point. Do you notice any more fly in your weave room? Do you, Mr. Hammond?

Mr. Hammond: No, sir, I do not.

Mr. Corn: Do those of you who are using oil have your card room humidified?

Mr. Hammond: Mine is.

Chairman: I think that oil spraying is like some of the other new developments that are coming along. We have to be able, or should be able, to place our results on something definite. About the only thing I can get from the discussion this morning is that everybody that puts in oil says right off that it makes the room cleaner. Other than that, could I expect to look anywhere for any results?

Robert K. Eaton, Professor of Carding and Spinning, Clemson College, S. C.: I didn't help Mr. Willis and Mr. Dunlap when they made that test, but after their oil test was over Mr. Willis and I had more or less conversation about it, and we wondered whether, since those skeins in winding remained so straight and did not tend to kink after being taken from the roll when making the breaking test, we wondered whether the use of oil could not be recommended for filling yarns, even if not for warp yarns, whether the oil would not set the twist to such an extent that it would help in the filling. We did not have enough of the filling to make a weaving test, but we wondered whether the mills would find the use of oil an advantage in the filling.

LIMIT ON AMOUNT OF OIL USED

Chairman: What limits the amount of oil?

Mr. Sullivan: The cards. They fill up.

Chairman: What is your limit, Mr. Hammond? You say you went up to .45 of 1 per cent.

Mr. Hammond: That is the way it shows up, Mr. Corn. If you run two hours, and the cards look as they have run four without stripping, then you have too much oil. If after running for a time your cards look as if you have been running twice that long, then you have too much oil.

Chairman: If your cards would take it, would you dare go higher?

Mr. Glenn: I think too much oil would gum up on your gear box and tend to cut down the efficiency of your cleaners.

Mr. Cobb: If you go very materially higher, would it affect the draft?

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THE CHEMICAL HOUSE OF THE SOUTH

Mr. Hammond: You would have to go a good deal higher. I don't think even at .5 of 1 per cent it would affect the draft.

Mr. Corn: I believe in a few years from now we may be using considerably more oil than we are now. We have been experimenting with oil for years, and our results have been right in line with what you have said this morning. So far as we can see, the results are that we do have a little cleaner room. So far as the breaking strength is concerned, we see no difference. I think the principle of oiling stock is all right, if we can get it applied as it should be and get it through our cards. That is the problem. I don't doubt that in a few years from now we shall all be using 1 or 1.5 or maybe 2 per cent of oil. What the results are going to be, of course, we do not know yet, but that is the way it looks to me. I believe if we could do it we would not have much trouble with what you are talking about, with the cards in drafting. There are probably a good number of our fibers broken in drafting. It would offset that. We would get, I think, smoother yarn if we used more oil. With the low percentage we are using, I doubt if we can expect to get any results other than keeping down the dust.

Mr. Huskey: There is one thing that has not been brought out here today. That is, before we began to use oil our room had considerable fly waste. Of course, the humidifiers kept it going. A lot of that got in the work, in the speeder ends. We get very little work back from the spinning room now on fly waste. I understand, as it goes on into the weave room, it caused little break-outs, things like that. Those things have been reduced in our room. A carder visited me not long ago who did not use oil, and he asked me: "How is it you have no black waste in our roving?" He left me and walked up and down by the frame, looking. I asked him if he used oil, and he said no.

GRINDING CARDS

Chairman: Oil will not do it all, but it will help.

Let's take up Question No. 5, as to cards: It reads: "*Tell us something new about your cards.*"

Is anyone now grinding his cards with the doffer running as it ordinarily runs? Or do you speed your doffer up when you grind?

Mr. Sullivan: We speed them up.

Mr. Cobb: We speed ours.

Mr. Huskey: We run ours slow, just as we run the cards.

Mr. Frye: The old way.

Chairman: Mr. Huskey, why do you run yours slow?

Mr. Huskey: Well, we started that way, and we like it. We get good results. We have been doing it that way nine years.

Mr. Iler: Generally speaking, grinding operations produce better results if the work itself is turned at a very low speed and the grinding wheel at a much higher rate. That even holds good on rubber rolls. We have to grind a lot of rubber rolls in our plant. We have tried it both ways and always go back to turning the work slow and the grinding wheel fast. We get much better service that way.

Chairman: Of course, most of us are doing it the way we did it 40 years ago, just because we don't know any better. I think Mr. Iler's suggestion is good.

Mr. Huskey: Does the doffer need as much grinding as the cylinder?

Chairman: Mr. Edwards, what do you say?

J. O. Edwards, Gossett Machine Works, Gastonia, N. C.: The doffer has to be ground as much as the cylinder. While it does not run as fast as the cylinder, yet it

(Continued on Page 27)

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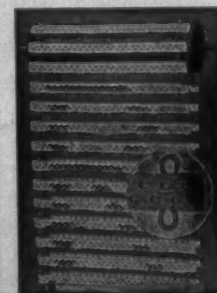
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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Page	Page
—A—	Johnson, Chas. B. —K—
Abbott Machine Co. —	Keever Starch Co. —L—
Adolff Bobbin Co. —	Lang, H. V. —
Aktivin Corp. —	Law, A. M. & Co. —
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. —	Lincoln Hotel —
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc. —36	Lindley Nurseries —
Ashworth Bros. —	Loper, Ralph E. Co. —
Associated Business Papers, Inc. —	Luttrell, C. E. & Co. —34
Atlanta Brush Co. —	—M—
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co. —	Majestic Hotel —
—B—	Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Ray-
Bahnson Co. —	bestos Manhattan, Inc., The —
Baily, Joshua L. & Co. —28	Martinique Hotel —
Barber-Colman Co. —	Miami Biltmore Hotel —
Barkeley Machine Works —	—N—
Belger Co., The —	National Oil Products Co. —
Borne, Scrymser Co. —25	National Ring Traveler Co. —29
Brookmire, Inc. —21	Neisler Mills Co., Inc. —
Brown, David Co. —	Neumann R. & Co. —
Bunn, B. H. Co. —	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. —
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co. —	Noone, Wm. R. & Co. —2
—C—	Onyx Oil & Chemical Co. —P—
Campbell, John & Co. —	Parks-Cramer Co. —
Carolina Steel & Iron Co. —36	Parks & Woolson Machine Co. —
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc. —25	Peach, D. W. —
Ciba Co., The —20	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. —1
Clark Publishing Co. —35	Philadelphia Belting Co. —
Clinton Co. —	Powers Regulator Co. —
Corn Products Refining Co. —	Precision Gear & Machine Co. —
Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. —	Provident Life & Accident Ins. Co. —
Curran & Barry —28	—R—
—D—	Rhodes, J. E. & Sons —
Dary Ring Traveler Co. —	Rice Dobby Chain Co. —25
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. —28	Robinson, Wm. C. & Son Co. —
Detroit Stoker Co. —	Rome Soap Mfg. Co. —
Dillard Paper Co. —29	Roney Plaza Hotel —
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. —	Roy, B. S. & Son —S—
Draper Corporation —	Saco-Lowell Shops —
Dronsfeld Bros. —	Sanford Mfg. Co. —
Dunning Boschert Press Co. —21	Schachner Leather & Belting Co. —
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. —	Seydel Chemical Co. —
Durant Mfg. Co. —	Seydel-Woolley Co. —
—E—	Sherwin-Williams Co. —21
Eaton, Paul B. —26	Slipp-Eastwood Corp. —
Emmons Loom Harness Co. —	Soluol Corp. —29
Engineering Sales Co. —	Sonoco Products —
Enka American —14	Southern Ry. —
Esterline-Angus Co., The —	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. —
Excel Machine Co., Inc. —	Stanley Works —
—F—	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. —
Firth-Smith Co. —	Stein, Hall & Co. —
Foster Machine Co. —	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. —28
Benjamin Franklin Hotel —	Stewart Iron Works Co. —
Franklin Process Co. —9	Stone, Chas. H. —24
—G—	—T—
Garland Mfg. Co. —	Terrell Machine Co. —
Gastonia Brush Co. —	Texas Co., The —
General Dyestuff Corp. —	Textile Banking Co. —
General Electric Co. —	Textile Finishing Machinery Co. —17
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co. —	Textile Hall Corp. —
Goodrich, B. F., Rubber Co. —	Textile Shop, The —U—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. —	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. —
Governor Clinton Hotel —	U. S. Ring Traveler Co. —17
Grasselli Chemical Co., The —	Union Storage & Warehouse Co. —
Graton & Knight Co. —	Universal Winding Co. —V—
Greensboro Loom Reed Co. —	Veeder-Root, Inc. —
—H—	Victor Ring Traveler Co. —28
Hart Products Corp. —15	Viscose Co. —W—
H & B American Machine Co. —13	WAK, Inc. —
Hermas Machine Co. —	Waltham Watch Co. —
Houghton, E. F. & Co. —	Washburn Printing Co. —35
Houghton Wool Co. —26	Wellington, Sears Co. —28
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. —	Whitin Machine Works —
Hudson Industrial Co. —	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. —35
Hygrolit, Inc. —	Wolf, Jacques & Co. —7
—I—	
Industrial Rayon Corp. —	
—J—	
Jackson Lumber Co. —	
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc. —	
Jacobs Graphic Arts Co. —	

Curtailment Inevitable, Marchant Says

Greenville, S. C.—Curtailment of output by cotton mills of the nation is now inevitable, because goods are being manufactured far faster than they are being sold, T. M. Marchant, former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, said. "Manufacturing costs have been

advanced so high that the consumer simply will not pay them," Mr. Marchant said. "The processing tax and other factors have greatly increased the costs of manufacturing cotton goods and as a result mills are making them far faster than they are selling them. The result is that all mills are piling up goods in their warehouses.

"I see nothing to do but to curtail.

Just how much depends on how drastic the curtailment must be to regulate production according to sales of goods." Other mill men also expressed a similar view, saying that in their opinions mills could not continue to pile up goods as they have been doing for the last few months.

S. C. Assn. Likely To Meeting in Spartanburg

Greenville, S. C.—Spartanburg "probably" will get the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association annual meeting. And June 26th has been tentatively set as the meeting date, President S. M. Beattie made known.

Virtually every mill in the State is represented in the Association and attendance of several hundred is predicted. No outside speakers are planned so far as now known, as the meeting will largely be a one-day business session, with members participating in the general discussion.

Rayon Hearings In New York Monday

Washington. — Hearings in the cases of ten large rayon manufacturing companies charged with forming a price-fixing monopoly, will start in New York next Monday, the Federal Trade Commission announced.

The hearings were to have started here but were postponed by agreement of opposing counsel.

Although the trade commission would not comment, it was said the companies were attempting to reach an agreement satisfactory to the commission.

Arcadia Mills, Allentown, Pa., meantime, filed an intervening petition reserving the right to argue a consent decree if the commission issues one.

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Carders Meeting in Greenville

(Continued from Page 25)

has the same operation. It has to take that cotton off the cylinder.

Member: It never gets as dull as the cylinder does.

W. W. Becknell, Carder, Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.: It does not get as rough as the cylinder.

WHEN ARE CARDS GROUND PROPERLY

Mr. Clark: One thing that we ought to get away from, I think, is guessing whether cards are ground right or not. I ground cards for two years in a mill, and I thought I was pretty good at telling whether they were ground right, but I could not see up under that wire. In the last few years there have been developed magnified photographs. It seems to me that at a very small cost a mill could take photographs from time to time and develop them and see if the cards are ground right. Most of us, I suppose, think we can tell by feeling with our fingers, but it is comparatively inexpensive to take magnified photographs of that wire and have them developed and see what the wire is like. They use such photographs in other places, to test fabrics, etc.

Mr. Cobb: What is the method that people use today in grinding to tell whether they are grinding right or not, whether it is too much at one end or not? We came to grief in our plant. You know you used to see the carder put his ear down over it and listen to it. Well, our grinder got hard of hearing.

Mr. Dixon: In needle-point grinders, we find in our travels that a good many men do not even know the shape of the tooth and what the shape should be when it is ground. We got some magnifying glasses to use for seeing the points of these wires. Recently I ordered one of those glasses with an electric light attached.

WHEN ARE CARDS SHARP

Chairman: To get back to Mr. Cobb's question, how do you determine when you have your cards sharp?

I expect I can answer for most of you, if you will not answer for yourselves. You just have a certain number of hours to grind, and after you grind them that length of time you quit.

Mr. Clark: They also grind them the same number of hours whether the cards are dull or sharp.

Mr. Hammond: Don't you find you can set it by sound as well as by a level? Of course, if a man gets hard of hearing, you have to take him off.

If you feel a point that has been ground with your finger, and feel one just behind, you can tell whether it has a keen point or not.

Chairman: If I were grinding cards and had to set them, I think I would set them by ear. I would rather risk my ear than try to set it to a gauge.

Chairman: Continuous stripper?

Mr. Cobb: I am using a duplex stripper. I bought the card with it on there, and like it very much. The strips that you get off the card are much lower grade; you have to have a different place for them; but you get a cleaner web, and it is much easier on your cards in grinding, because you take out a lot of imperfections that go through the cards otherwise. I have it on only part of my cards, but would like to have it on all of them.

Chairman: How many of you use a continuous stripper on your cards—continuous stripper above the licker-in?

Mr. Sullivan: What would the difference be if your

doffer were making ten turns and you cut it down to, say, four turns? What would be the difference in the carding, would it be better or worse?

Mr. Frye: The carding would be lots better.

Mr. Edwards: It would make a better web.

Mr. Clark: That would be light carding, wouldn't it?

Mr. Hammond: It will not be as clean.

Chairman: What do you say it will do, Mr. Sullivan?

Mr. Sullivan: It is rather a new question to me. He claims you would get a little rolling; it would stay in the card too long.

Chairman: Well, you are getting back to the old, old question that has been discussed for years and years, whether it is better to card fast and light or slow and heavy.

Mr. Sullivan: We have tried it down to six turns. The results down to about six turns are mighty good.

Mr. Corn: In other words, you think there is a breaking point there beyond which you could not go?

Mr. Sullivan: Yes, sir.

Mr. Clark: Did Mr. Hammond mean it has more neps?

Mr. Hammond: I mean it has more trash in it.

Chairman: If you just cut down the doffer and let the production go where it will, will it be cleaner?

Mr. Clark: Draft the same?

Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Clark: It would be cleaner.

Mr. Hammond: Yes.

EVENNESS OF ROVING

Chairman: Let's take up the last question: "What method do you use for determining the evenness of your roving?" Have you any system other than the ordinary way of stretching it over a blackboard, looking at it, and using your own judgment as to whether it is better or worse? Are you still doing it that way? I am, but I hoped some of the rest of you could tell me a better way to do it. Are any of you using any sliver or roving testing machines?

Mr. Glenn: We have a roving testing machine but don't use it as we should. We don't use the machine a great deal.

Mr. Dunlap: I have done a great deal of that work for the mills, testing roving, and I have to say that in nine out of ten cases it takes three times the required weight. I have had plenty of roving that I could not put enough weights on there to give any results; I just had to tell them the twist was high. I could put only 370 grams on that tester.

Mr. Glenn: If you put on, as you say, two or three times the weight, you can get a fairly good chart. Whether you get the results the machine is supposed to give, I don't know.

Chairman: Does that indicate something wrong?

Mr. Glenn: It is supposed to indicate too much twist, I think. We try sometimes to take enough twist out of the roving to give us a good chart, and when we do the spinner sets up a howl. We know that twist will strengthen the roving.

Chairman: The point is, does it help?

Mr. Glenn: I think it would if you were to start back at the beginning, get the mixing right, get the draft right, and so on. But it would not pay you.

Mr. Corn: Doesn't it?

Mr. Glenn: Not unless you were making very fine cloth, for which you could get an exorbitant price. It would not pay us, on the stuff we are making.

Mr. Huskey: We have tested at the slubber and intermediates with the machine he is talking about, and they could not get results from this machine.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets continued slow during the week. There was a slight improvement in demand at the end of the week, but no sustained buying developed. Sales were generally only in small lots and prices showed weakness in both finished and unfinished lines. Some announcement for a 25 per cent curtailment by all cotton mills is expected within a few days. In the meanwhile curtailment by individual mills is increasing. Shipments on past orders are declining and stocks are increasing.

Many declines in prices have occurred without formal announcement. Print cloths are down $\frac{1}{8}$ -cent a yard and denims and chambrays are from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ -cent a yard under recent quotations. Brown sheetings are inactive and weak and bleached domestics have become very quiet. Towels are selling slowly. Percales have been quiet although prices are down another $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent under May 1st levels. Many merchandise managers for retail stores have given orders for a cessation of buying until present hesitations disappear and until prices in primary channels become firmer. Wash fabric converters have been cleaning up season end lots of styled goods and staple lines at concessions.

Trading in fine goods was somewhat restricted, and there were occasional instances where further price weakness had developed. The combed lawns were said to have moved in fair volume, albeit at lower prices, and it was said that this trading, while carrying down values generally, had at least the virtue of eliminating the bulk of excess stocks which had been pressing on the market. Other cloths were still quiet, with little change in prices. Occasional checking was noticed on several types of fall fancies, of which a considerable number consisted of print cloth yarn goods in various adaptations. Buyers were said to have taken a wider variety of strike-offs than had been thought likely earlier in the season, and despite vague reports as to diminishing retail trade.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8 $\frac{7}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, standard	10
Tickings, 8-ounce	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denims	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dress gingham	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Staple gingham	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Standard prints	7 $\frac{1}{4}$

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Although there was no increase in yarn sales last week, the market appeared more settled. Prices were steadier and on the business done, prices showed a half cent advance in many instances. The better tone was apparently a result of a firmer attitude on the part of the spinners and their decision to curtail rather than to continue to sell yarns at less than the cost of production. Curtailment has increased among both carded and combed yarn mills and a further reduction in working time appears imminent. Leading spinners think that reduced output is essential until buying is again better and point out that it will be very unwise to continue to pile up stocks under present conditions.

Commission merchants report that new volume during the last week shows a slight drop from the previous week and most that new poundage has been gradually declining during the month to date. Specifications on running contracts are not as good as the beginning of the month. A slightly better demand for small to medium size quantities of coarse count weaving yarns developed late last week, going mainly to braiders, but this is not expanding.

There has been a freer movement in combed yarns at low prices. One group here reports having sold a large poundage during the last week but at "poor prices." Deliveries varied from prompt for single combed going to up-State underwear plants to July, August, September shipments in several weaving sales.

Sales statistics on carded yarn for the week ended May 5th showed a considerable improvement. Aggregate poundage sold amounted to 3,975,629 pounds, of which mills sold direct 2,079,453 pounds and selling agents 1,896,176 pounds. Colored yarn sales showed a decrease with 204,860 pounds, of which mills moved 107,210 pounds and agents 97,650 pounds.

Spinners' representatives regard present prices as too low to reflect adequately the cost of producing yarn, and some predict that such cost will be higher before next fall, as cones, paper, cases, cartons and many other yarn mill items are gradually becoming more expensive.

Southern Single Warps		30s	35
10s	27	40s	42½
12s	27½	40s ex.	45
14s	28	50s	49
16s	28½	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
20s	29½	8s	27
26s	32½	10s	27½
30s	34½	12s	28
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		16s	29
8s	26½	20s	30
10s	27	Carpet Yarns	
12s	27½	Tinged carpet, 8s, 3	
16s	28½	and 4-ply	23½
20s	29½	Colored stripes, 8s, 3	
24s	31½	and 4-ply	25½
26s	32½	White carpets, 8s, 3	
30s	34½	and 4-ply	26½
30s ex.	36-36½	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
Southern Single Skeins		8s, 1-ply	22
8s	26½	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22
10s	27	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22½
12s	27½	12s, 2-ply	23½
14s	28	16s, 2-ply	25½
16s	28½	20s, 2-ply ½	28
20s	29½	30s, 2-ply	33½
26s	32½	36s, 2-ply	37½
30s	34½	Southern Frame Cones	
36s	39½	8s	26
40s	41½	10s	26½
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		12s	27
8s	26½	14s	27½
10s	27	16s	28
12s	27½	18s	28½
14s	28	20s	29
16s	28½	22s	30
20s	29½	24s	31
24s	31½	26s	32
26s	32½	28s	33
		30s	34

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Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 2300 Westfield Rd., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Richards Plowden, 421 10th Ave. West, Birmingham, Ala.

Breuer Electric Mfg. Co., 852 Blackhawk St., Chicago, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City, Sou. Offices, 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa, Sou. Headquarters, Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C.; Byrd Miller, Sou. Agt. Sou. Reps., Luther Knowles, Sr., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Jr., 223 Springs St., S. W., P. O. Box 466, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Office, Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office, 301 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C. S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Dist. Rep., Wm. W. Moore, 1018 Boulevard, N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C., Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., E. I., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr.-Technician; Sou. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, W. R. Ivey, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, John L. Dabbs, Jr., 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, Amanda Apt., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apt., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

Durant Mfg. Co., 1923 N. Duffum St., Milwaukee, Wis. Sales Reps., A. C. Andrews, 1616 Bryan St., Dallas, Tex.; J. B. Barton, Jr., 418 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Taylor, 239 Bloom St., Baltimore, Md.; H. N. Montgomery, 408 23rd St., Birmingham, Ala.; L. E. Kinney, 314 Pan American Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Eaton, Paul B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Angus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps., Ga., Fla., Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 201 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C., S. C., Va.—E. H. Gilliam, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 151 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

Gates Rubber Co., Denevr, Colo. N. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta,

Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank M. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodrich, B. F., Rubber Co., The, 200 S. Brevard St., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps., W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 800-8 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McFeters, Mgr. Sales Rep., Geo. H. Batchelor, Phone 2-3034, Greensboro, N. C.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps., Samuel Lehrer, Box 234, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office, 315 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt. Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 340 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 666, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 525 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton Wool Co., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 504, Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Celchur, Mgr. Sou. Reps., E. M. Terryberry, 204 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hudson Industrial Co., 703 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Sou. Rep., Walter M. Failor, P. O. Box 933, Charlotte, N. C.

Hygrofit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Industrial Rayon Corp., Cleveland Ohio, Sou. Reps., J. H. Mason, P. O. Box 897, Greensboro, N. C.; Bruce Griffin, 1128 Elizabeth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; W. L. Jackson, 320 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Treas., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. E., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep., Claude B. Her, P. O. Box 1233, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 3027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co., Kewanee, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Lyon Metal Products, Inc., Aurora, Ill.
N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales
Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Ray-
bestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J.
Sou. Offices and Reps., The Manhattan
Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Bir-
mingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, An-
niston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall
Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham,
Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden
Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noolin Hdw. &
Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison
Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Flor-
ida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Bark-
ley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley
Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.
Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.;
Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent);
Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D.
DeTreville (Special Agent); Kentucky—
Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan,
Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville,
Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Char-
lotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co., Char-
lotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske
Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia
Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.;
High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir,
Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wil-
mington Iron Works; Winston-Salem,
Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina—
Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston,
The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, In-
dustrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia
Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.;
Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartan-
burg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennes-
see—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting &
Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw.
Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nash-
ville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep., J.
P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C.
(Phone 186). Salesmen, E. H. Olney, 101
Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville,
Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th
St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519
27th Place S., Birmingham, Ala.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N.
J. Sou. Reps., R. B. MacIntyre, Charlotte,
N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Ex-
change St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office
and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Char-
lotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaff-
ney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box
272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S.
C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.
Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J.
Direct Factory Rep., Greenville Belting
Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Mad-
ison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601
Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C. Lewis W.
Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Ware-
houses, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S.
C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Green-
ville, S. C.

Orleans Bobbin Works, Newport, Vt.
N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales
Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
Osborn Mfg. Co., Materials Handling
Div., 5401 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, O.
N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales
Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City,
N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 1716
Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.
Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke,
Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point,
N. C., E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St.,
Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery,
Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R.
Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and
Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office,
Charlotte, N. C. B. D. Heath, Sou. Mgr.
Reps., Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.;
Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; H. J.
Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.; A. R. Brand,
Belmont, N. C.; Porter H. Brown, No. 6
Bellflower Circle, Chattanooga, Tenn.;
Jasper M. Brown, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M.
Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro,
N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Bos-
ton, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot,
Charlotte, N. C. Walter W. Gayle, Sou.
Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga.,
John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.
Sanford Mfg. Co., Box 1015, Sanford,
N. C.

Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Sou. Rep., W. T. Smith, Greenville, S. C.
Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St. N. W.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J.
Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Char-
lotte, N. C.

Seluel Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Provi-
dence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams,
Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte,
N. C.

Standard Conveyor Co., N. St. Paul,
Minn. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering
Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte,
N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn.
Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy
Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones,
Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O.
Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Alle-
gheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office
and Plant, 621 E. McBees Ave., Greenville,
S. C., H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.,
W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville
office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison
Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, John-
ston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin,
Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O.
Sales Reps., Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta
Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stew-
art Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty
St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte,
N. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.,
E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Provi-
dence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg.,
Charlotte, N. C.

Textile Shops, The, Franklin St., Spar-
tanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and
Treas.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester,
N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jor-
dan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City,
Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales
Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R.
I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta,
Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St.,
Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W.
Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.;
Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 153, Athens,
Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn.
Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg.,
Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou.
Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence,
R. I., with Southern office and stock room
at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C.,
also stock room in charge of B. F.
Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave.,
N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte,
N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Ken-
nedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field man-
ager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinville,
Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Char-
lotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dal-
ton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta,
Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte
Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley,
Atlanta Office.

Whitinville Spinning Ring Co., Whit-
inville, Mass. Sou. Rep., Webb Durham,
2029 E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou.
Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St.,
Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Sup-
ply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga,
Tenn.

Southern Textile Securities

Quotations By
A. M. Law & Co., Inc.

Spartanburg, S. C.

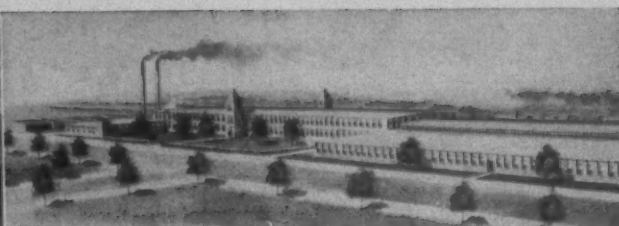
April 14, 1934.

	\$ Per	Share	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	—	—	—	8
Anderson Cotton Mills	—	—	25	—
Arcade Cotton Mills	—	—	7	13
Arcadia Mills	—	—	—	10
Arcadia Mills, pfd.	—	—	—	20
Arkwright Mills	—	—	—	35
Avondale Mills, Ala.	—	—	—	—
(Par, \$5)	1	27	31	—
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	—	—	—	130
Beaumont Mfg. Co. 7%	—	—	—	—
pfd.	7 1/2	80	—	—
Belton Mills (Par, \$25)	—	8	11	—

Belton Mills, pfd.	3 1/2	49	—
Bibb Mfg. Co.	4	80	85
Brandon Corp., A	—	37	41
Brandon Corp., B	—	6	9
Brandon Corp., pfd.	7 1/2	90	95
Calhoun Mills	4	40	50
Chadwick-Hos Co. (Par, \$25)	1	10	12
Chiquola Mfg. Co.	10	105	120
Chiquola Mfg. Co., pfd.	6	74	78
Clifton Mfg. Co.	8	79	85
Columbus Mfg. Co.	6	65	75
Cowpens Mills	—	20	25
D. E. Converse Co.	5	60	—
Dallas Mfg. Co.	—	17	23
Darlington Mfg. Co.	—	3	7
Drayton Mills	—	10	—
Duncan Mills	8	125	135
Duncan Mills, pfd.	7	97	101
Eagle & Phenix Mills	—	45	55
Easley Cotton Mills, pfd.	—	45	55
Enterprise Mfg. Co.	—	40	50
Fairforest Finishing Co.	6 1/2	90	100
Serial Notes	—	—	—
Florence Mills	4	40	50
Florence Mills, pfd.	7	85	95
Gaffney Mfg. Co. (Par, \$50)	—	20	23
Gainesville Cotton Mills	—	40	45
Glenwood Mills	6	70	80
Gossett Mills	5	47	55
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	—	50	65
Grendel Mills, pfd. (Par, \$20)	—	13	15
Hamrick Mills	4	40	50
Hartsville Cotton Mills	6*	70	—
Industrial Cotton Mills Co., pfd.	7	63	68
Inman Mills	6	60	—
Inman Mills, pfd.	7	80	—
Judson Mills, A pfd.	7 1/2	70	—
Judson Mills, B pfd.	—	58	—
King, John P., Mfg. Co.	—	50	60
Laurens Cotton Mills	4	55	65
Limestone Cotton Mills	—	40	50
Lydia Cotton Mills, Se- rial Notes	7	85	90
Marion Mfg. Co.	6	70	80
Marlboro Mills (Par, \$20)	—	12	14
Mills Mill, pfd.	—	66	75
Molokoh Mfg. Co., pfd.	7	86	—
Monarch Mills	6	64	71
Musgrove Cotton Mills	—	12	16
Newberry Cotton Mills	6	60	75
Norris Cotton Mills	4	25	—
Orr Cotton Mills	—	37	—
Orr Cotton Mills, pfd.	7	80	85
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	—	30	38
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	65	70
Pickens Cotton Mills	8	80	90
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	8	105	115
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	—	20	23
Riverside & Dan River Mills (Par, \$25)	—	6	9
Riverside & Dan River Mills, 6% pfd.	—	65	70
Saxon Mills	—	18	22
Sibley Mfg. Co.	—	20	30
Southern Bleachery & Print Works	—	18	21
Southern Bleachery & Print Works, pfd.	7	84	88
Southern Bleachery, Se- rial Notes	7	99	101
Southern Franklin Pro- cess (No Par)	—	3	7
Southern Franklin Pro- cess, pfd.	7	95	100
Southern Worsted Corp., pfd.	—	40	50
Spartan Mills	8	95	—
Spencer Corp., Serial Notes	—	—	60
Union-Buttalo Mills (Par, \$10)	—	8	10
Union-Buttalo Mills, 1st pfd.	1 1/2	73	80
Union-Buttalo Mills, 2nd 2nd pfd.	—	23	25
Victor-Monaghan Co. (Ex. Div.)	6	66	68
Victor-Monaghan Co.	6	60	64
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	7	105	—
Wallace Mfg. Co.	—	55	60
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	—	55	65
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	75	80
Wellington Mills (No Par)	—	8	—
Wellington Mills, pfd.	6	67	—
Woodside Cotton Mills Co., pfd.	—	10	13
Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds	—	—	—
Clinchfield Coal Corp.	—	—	8
Clinchfield Coal Corp., pfd.	—	23	35
Piedmont & Northern Southeastern Express Co.	3	40	43
Taylor-Colquitt Co.	5	65	75
Taylor-Colquitt Co. (No Par)	1	19	21
Taylor-Colquitt Co., pfd.	7	96	—

*Plus extra.

†Plus back dividends.



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

GOLD VILLE, S. C.

JOANNA COTTON MILLS ONE OF PRETTIEST VILLAGES IN STATE—FINE NEW BALL PARK AND STADIUM GOING UP

Without fear of contradiction, we proclaim Joanna Cotton Mills and Village are as nice as any in South Carolina.

George H. Ellis, resident engineer, architect, florist and landscape gardener, farmer, ranchman, and every other office where his services are needed, is about the busiest and happiest man in the organization; he can get the best co-operation from those under his supervision and accomplishes almost miracles.

Any kind of cutting he sticks in the sand, grows, and from a small beginning with nursery stock, he has beautified the entire village till it is a little Eden. There are no unsightly back lots; no garages, wood houses or cow sheds, nothing but velvety lawns and flowers and shrubbery everywhere, all cared for by a crew of workers, and kept in perfect condition.

Garages are built in long and attractive "apartments" nicely painted and conveniently located about the village. Cow stalls are at the big pasture. Gardens are in plots in a nearby field—each family has one 50 by 100 feet, and two weeks ago there were well formed tomatoes, young beans, beets, onions, lettuce, English peas, and fine Irish potatoes on some of the lots.

Mr. Ellis numbers each plot, keeps record of how it is worked and by whom, and gives prizes for best results. Fine herds of cattle graze in two pastures—one is where Angus cattle are raised for beef, and a carload was recently sold. The other contains the village milk cows and other Jersey stock.

The fine school house has two wings extending back, and forming a deep court. In this space a new swimming pool has been built, with dressing rooms and shower baths under one of the wings which seemed built for the purpose. But it wasn't. It is just a delightful way Mr. Ellis has of utilizing space.

The ball park—one of the nicest ever seen, has a grand stand or stadium, with comfortable seats for several hundred people. Underneath it at the entrance gate, there is a refreshment booth which will be turned over to the girls of the different churches and for other purposes. At the other end under the bleachers, there are dressing rooms and shower baths for the ball players. It is the most complete arrangement we have ever seen. The entire front of the grand stand is protected from flying balls by heavy wire net. No one can get on the ball grounds at all, except players.

THE OFFICIALS

H. W. Hack, president, and E. L. Durgin, secretary

and treasurer of Joanna Cotton Mills, reside in New York City; but Wm. A. Moorhead, agent, stays on the job, and there is no man more qualified, or better liked by those who work for him. We had the honor of being his guests for lunch, in the lovely mill hotel, Joanna Inn, in company with Superintendent P. B. Mitchell and his charming wife.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Beside those already mentioned in this write-up, the following are in charge:

O. M. Templeton, overseer carding; J. A. Price and C. N. Franks, second hands in carding; W. C. Nabors, card grinder.

W. K. Waits, overseer spinning; H. H. Kelley and R. G. Carr, second hands in spinning; T. L. Ellis and Mason Rowland, second hands in spooling; Sloan Rowland, doffer.

J. J. Clark, overseer weaving; J. J. Abrams, overseer weaving; M. M. Blakeley, J. T. Fulmer, Claude Kay and E. L. Thomas, second hands in weaving; W. C. Gardner, E. G. Kay, J. D. Odell, Roy Odell, B. R. Saxon, W. R. Sullivan, H. M. Willingham, E. J. Willingham, J. D. Butler and E. C. Chapman, loom fixers; George Craft, Harry Estes, Pink Rhodes and B. F. Sample, other weave room progressives.

John R. DuBois, overseer cloth room; J. L. DeLaney, research; W. E. Bragg, master mechanic.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.

MOORESVILLE COTTON MILLS GOING NICELY

W. B. Cole, of Rockingham, is president; C. Robert Johnson, secretary and treasurer, has been seriously ill, but recovering; we did not get to see this genial gentleman whom we have known pleasantly for many years. John F. Matheson, manager, and W. F. Summers, superintendent, are two live wires and as pleasant as can be. We have long known that really *big* men never get the swell head when promoted to big positions. The biggest men we know in the business world are the most human and understanding.

These big mills are still producing lovely towels and lovely girls. Girls from this mill won first and second prizes over the city girls in a beauty contest last year, and they could do it again. They are pretty as pictures in their blue uniforms trimmed in white.

No. 3 Mill has recently been re-covered and repainted inside, adding much to the attractiveness. Outside, pretty snow ball bushes and other shrubbery grouped about the mill walls and office, with wide green lawns nicely kept, makes everything just as it should be.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MAN

W. W. Evans, or "Daddy Evans," is one of the best

known and best loved employees of Mooresville Cotton Mills. He is a great leader of young people, and has his own musical chorus of girls; five of these including himself, will attend the Laymen's Evangelistic State Conference at North Wilkesboro, the 26th and 27th of this month. These five will represent the five churches, Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, Presbyterian and A. R. P., and will play mandolin, guitar, violin and auto-harp.

Mr. Evans has read his Bible through every year for thirty-five years, and twice a year the last five. He is the father of seven children, five of whom have graduated. He is very original and interesting and makes some sage remarks. For instance: "Old folks who are not Christians are the most miserable, discontented and contentious people on earth. Some folks call them 'Old and childish' but that's a mistake—they are 'ol dand devilish.'" Mr. Evans is in the supply department.

Among our subscribers who signed on the dotted line this trip were: L. G. Moss, overseer carding and spinning; C. A. Vanderford, second hand in carding No. 3; M. E. Marlowe, section in spinning; C. F. Marlowe, second hand in spinning; S. A. Lytle, head overhauler in carding and spinning; J. R. Roberson, second hand in carding and spinning; B. L. Sherrill, section man in No. 2 spinning; M. M. Roberts, overseer weaving and slashing; M. G. Dorton and M. W. Wilham, second hands in weaving; P. B. McNeeley, overseer towel finishing, with G. C. Starnes, second hand; J. H. Chamberlain, machinist; W. W. Evans, supply man; W. F. Summers, superintendent; C. F. LaFoy, second hand in carding; D. D. McCune, section man in card room; W. R. Welch, card grinder; G. E. Hill, second hand in carding and spinning; J. H. Wilson, section man in card room; J. F. Matheson, manager.

JAMESTOWN, N. C.

OAKDALE COTTON MILLS

This mill was established in 1865 on or near the old Confederate gun shop grounds. It was my first visit to this pretty place on Deep River, and hidden away from sight behind the hills. Going along the public highway, one would never dream that such a nice manufacturing plant and village were anywhere near, for you can't see a sign of them.

The village is unusually nice, houses well painted and with large lots—so large that one family can't hear the next door neighbors if they quarrel.

O. M. Bundy, secretary and treasurer, gave me a warm welcome and made me ashamed that I had not visited his place before. And when "Uncle Hamp" and I learned that S. L. McClure, superintendent, was a brother to our good friend, B. F. McClure, overseer carding, Hannah-Pickett Mill No. 2, of Rockingham, we sure felt at home.

Mr. McClure had us to stop by at his home where we met his wife and four fine daughters—two of them married, but were visiting there. Mrs. McClure has crocheted one of the prettiest of bedspreads and has started another, using thread made at the Oakdale Cotton Mill at the foot of the hill.

J. A. Harvey is overseer carding; Eugene Tinsbloom, overseer spinning and twisting; Geo. Varner, overseer winding; John Hodges, overseer dyeing and finishing.

On second shift, Will Clark is overseer carding; Henry Gardner, overseer spinning and twisting; Charles Leonard, overseer winding.

A number of the above has been with this mill from 25 to 40 years, and some all their lives.

Master Mechanics Consider Selection Of Testing Instruments for Average Mill

(Continued from Page 10)

An indicating voltmeter to use in connection with the above should have a range of 150/600 volts.

TROUBLE HUNTING

In regard to a set of testing instruments for trouble hunting primarily, with power saving a secondary consideration, there are on the market several types of portable current transformers, some split core, some through type, connected by a certain length of lead to an ammeter. This ammeter may be either indicating or, if a permanent record is desired, recording. The ammeter reading obviates any necessity for calculations, as the motor is also rated in amperes.

Used in connection with the same voltmeter, this set makes a very complete outfit and a handy one, for it may be used anywhere and on any sort of power equipment with a small amount of adaptation. For instance, on all conduit work, there is somewhere a cutout or a disconnect switch. A dummy fuse or a wire jack may be used.

Sometimes this outfit may be used without a stoppage. All circuits may be read, and sometimes the very largest, by using one or more turns through the transformer.

The greatest drawback to this outfit, if only indicating, is the necessity of regular attendance when making a prolonged test and there being no permanent records. A recording meter, however, in use with this set, eliminates that difficulty.

Where trouble hunting is the main object, this outfit can not be excelled.

Textile Graduates Secure Positions

Present indications are that every one of the 34 men in the 1934 graduating class will be placed in a textile position before commencement exercises, on June 11th, bring to a close the most successful year in the history of the Textile School of North Carolina State College.

The enrollment this year shows approximately 48 per cent more students than were registered last year and is considerably higher than in any previous year.

In addition to doing excellent scholastic work, textile students have been prominent in many phases of campus life. Claud L. Carrow, Jr., of Kinston, served as president of the junior class for this year and has been elected vice-president of student government for the coming year. James H. Barnhardt of Charlotte, another member of the junior class, has been elected business manager of the *Agromeck*, the college annual, for the coming year. Ray Redding of Peoria, Ill., another junior, will be co-captain of the 1934 football team, while Turner Bilisoly of Raleigh was co-captain of this year's boxing team. H. M. Foy, Jr., of Mount Airy, who was awarded the Sigma Tau Sigma textile scholarship cup for making the highest scholastic average in the senior class, has served as a major in the college regiment. Other seniors who have held prominent places in the regiment include Capt. G. T. Gardner, of Grifton; Capt. W. A. Blackwood, of Cooleemee, and Capt. P. W. McCollum, of Wentworth. Harris D. Carpenter, of Lincoln, won the medal in the North Carolina State Oratorical contest, the Tri-State Oratorical contest, and the South Atlantic Oratorical contest. He also placed first in the North Carolina After-Dinner Speaking contest.

The large majority of the student body are North Carolina boys, but other States represented by textile students include Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Illinois and Wisconsin.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The writer takes pleasure in recommending very highly the bearer hereof, Mr. James Oates, as being very competent as Superintendent of cotton mills, and after several years association and working with him, am sure any mill needing a Superintendent will do well to employ him.

I regard him as probably the very best man in the entire South, when it comes to the manufacture of any type and variety of novelty and fancy yarns, where superior quality is desired.

Will take pleasure in granting personal interview or writing any mill direct with any further recommendations for Mr. Oates, to anyone interested in employing him, as he has given the writer hereof very fine co-operation and service.

M. W. DARBY,

Treasurer Cherry Cotton Mills.

My address P. O. Box 124,
Florence, Ala.

Indict Mill For Violating Code

Gainesville, Ga. — An indictment charging the Richmond Hosiery Mills of Rossville, Ga., and its officials with conspiracy to violate the NRA was

returned by a Federal grand jury here.

The charges involve alleged operations of the mills on three 40-hour shifts, or 120 hours per week, in violation of the hosiery code, which places a maximum of 80 hours per week on machinery operation.

The indictment came after U. S. District Judge E. Marvin Underwood denied petition of the mills for an injunction to restrain the district attorney from prosecuting the case. Judge Underwood held the NRA was constitutional because of "a national emergency."

The grand jury returned two indictments, one charging conspiracy to violate provisions of the NRA as to hours of operation, and the other charging an overt act in the same offense.

The first indictment named as defendants the Richmond Hosiery Mills; the Standard Production Co., a subsidiary; J. Harvey Wilson, A. W. Chambliss, Garnet Andrews, Sr., John A. Chabliiss and T. R. Preston.

Wilson is head of the Richmond Hosiery mills. The other defendants, officials of the company, also are prominent in other affairs at Chattanooga, Tenn., just across the State line from Rossville.

50,000 Visit Cotton Carnival in Memphis

Memphis, Tenn.—Fair skies, after two days of continual rains, greeted the opening of the Memphis Cotton Carnival, and an estimated 50,000 out-of-town visitors joined native Memphians in celebrating the arrival of King and Queen Cotton and their royal entourage by barge.

Memphis stores since Sunday have featured cottons in their store adver-

tising—to the exclusion of all other merchandise—and more than satisfactory results have been reported despite the weather, which has been far from favorable for shopping until this week.

The arrival of the king and queen signalled the opening of Carnical City, where festivities will be centered throughout the remainder of the week. The balls in the country and social clubs honored the various princesses who are attendants to the king and queen.

As in the pre-carnival parties held cotton crepe and organdies in large-figured subdued prints featured the costumes of the women. At the same time for the first time in Memphis, white tuxedos of Palm Beach trousers were in evidence.

The carnival style shows, featuring cotton, will be held Friday afternoon and night at the Auditorium. Memphis stores, however, are holding daily style shows in their auditoriums with capacity crowds. These shows started Monday.

Authority Protests Cotton Goods Imports

The Cotton Textile Code Authority has asked the Tariff Commission for relief from increasing importations of foreign goods. The request is in the form of resolutions just adopted, which follow:

Whereas, the cost of manufacture of cotton textile goods in the United States has necessarily been substantially increased under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act and

Whereas, on account of their lower standards of living, foreign countries are able to manufacture and sell competitive merchandise in the United States at a figure below our cost of production, even after taking into account tariff duties, shipping expense and the depreciated value of the dollar, and

Whereas, large importation of merchandise from these competing nations into the United States is seriously undermining our industry, is decreasing employment, and otherwise thwarting the objectives of recovery set up under the National Industrial Recovery Act,

Now therefore, be it resolved that we petition the Tariff Commission to make a thorough and speedy examination of the extent to which the markets of the United States are being invaded by foreign competitive goods and to take adequate and proper action to the end that this menace to domestic industry may be removed.

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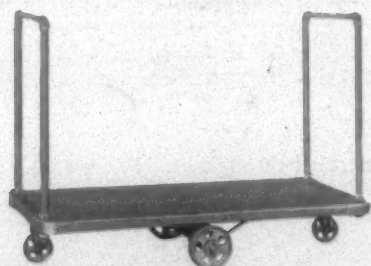
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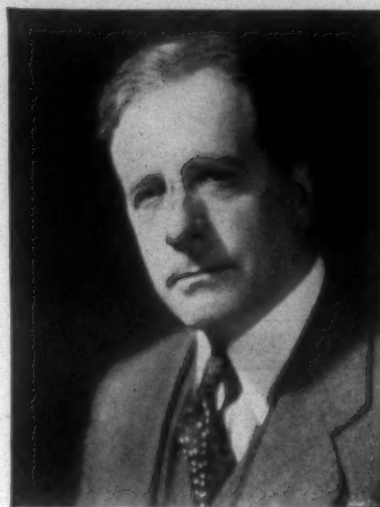
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